The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,958.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrence. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship SATARA, 1,337 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. J. Ballantine, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 6th June 1871, at noon.

June		June	
Leave BOMBAY	6	Cocanada	19
,, Carwar	8	,, Coconada	21
,, Naraket	10	,, Pondapatam	22
,, Allepey	11	,, Bimlipatam	22
,, Tuticorin	12	,, Gopalpore	23
,, Columbo	13	,, Kedgeree	24
,, Galle	14	Arrive CALCUTTA	25
,, Negapatam	17		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Naraket, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, LUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship ARABIA, 1,080 tons, 200 H.P., Commander W. B. Matthews, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 27th of May 1871, at noon.

May.		June	
Leaves BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSSORAH	16
,, Kurrachee	3	,, Mahomerah	16
,, Guadur	1	,, Fao	16
,, Muscat	3	,, Bushire	17
,, Linga	5	,, Bunder Abbas	23
,, Bunder Abbas	5	,, Muscat	25
,, Linga	7	,, Guadur	29
,, Bushire	9		July.
,, Fao	11	,, Kurrachee	1
,, Mahomerah	11	Arrive BOMBAY	6
Arrive BUSSORAH	11		

B.N.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 3rd June 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR TRIESTE OR VENICE, via SUEZ CANAL.

(TO LEAVE ABOUT THE 31ST INSTANT.)

THE new A 1 Screw Steamship COLLINGWOOD, 1,015 Tons, 120 nominal Horse-power, 400 effective, Robert Hutchinson, Commander, has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

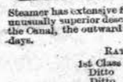
For further particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th May 1871.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS. (To be despatched hence about 8th proximo.)



THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,254 nett registered tons, 200 H.P., 1,200 effective, Captain Mason, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description. Including two days' detention in the Canal, the outward passage was accomplished in thirty-two days.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£39	Ditto Trieste and Venice	£45
Ditto Brindisi	£40	2nd Ditto ditto	£28

—exclusive of Liquors, which, however, can be procured on board. The services of a Stewardess are engaged, and special arrangements have been made by Captain Pearson to ensure efficient general attendance to Passengers on board.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 24th May 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, of each month, on the 1st

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	29	12
Naples	48	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay,

PERSIA, on SATURDAY, 1st of July, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 26th May 1871.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and see DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

CAUTION.—ADAMS' PATENT CENTRAL FIRE BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department.

We have received information this day that Revolvers are being advertised and sold in India as "Adams' Revolvers," the same not being our make.

We would caution purchasers against these spurious imitations, and ask them to note that the side of our Revolver is stamped with our trade mark—J.A.—(in monogram) as engraved.

Adams' Small Arms Company, 301, Strand, London; John Adams, Managing Director. March 1, 1871.

Particulars and price lists to be had on application.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contractions, Weakness of the Joints, Coldness, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating property will have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, no duns and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large. They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay :—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company take Cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Suez Canal.

These Steamers were made specially for this trade, and have superior accommodation for Passengers. The NEERA carries a Stewardess.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class Rs. 500; 2nd class Rs. 350 ..... } Exclusive of Wines.

To Suez—1st class Rs. 350; 2nd class Rs. 225...}

The s.s. NEERA, 4,200 Tons, Captain Coburn, which made the passage out from Liverpool in 29 days, will leave on the 27th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 20th May 1871.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 30th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. CHINA (2,010 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. G. Peebles, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 350

To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, ,, 650 ,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE s.s. BEHAR (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.), W. Blake, Commander, will be despatched to CHINA, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

G. F. HENRY,

Superintendent P. and O. Company.

NOTICE.—The HULL and FURNITURE of the Bark CIDADE DE BELEM, struck on the bank at Aguada, Goa, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Goa, on the 4th June 1871. Intending purchasers are requested to apply to Dr. S. A. de CARVALHO, Portuguese Vice-Consul at Bombay, No. 1, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

S. A. de CARVALHO,
Vice-Consul for Portugal.

Bombay, 23rd May 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, Marine Street.

SALE OF RICHLY CARVED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1-30 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the mortgagee, a quantity of richly carved Household Furniture, consisting of English made Mahogany Writing Desks, with 9 drawers, Chairs, Teapoys, Round Table, Hat Stands, Sofa Couches lined with damask, Mirrors, Savory & Sons' eight day Clock (strikes ½ and ½ hour), a brass 15 day ditto, flower vases, a carved Gymnastic polymachinon with direction books, Iron Safe and Stand, by Lord, with Chubb's locks, Pictures, Musical Box, Ivory China Junk, Ice Box, Iron Tank, Carriage Lamps, &c.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF OILMANSTORES.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, the following :—

An 1 voice of 1Ch cases oilman stores ex British Consul, from Messrs. Batger and Co., of London, established 1748, comprising bottled tart fruit, jams and currant jellies in tins, orange marmalade, calf's-foot jellies, preserved peel, lozenges and drops, &c.

SALE OF TIMBER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at the Mazagon Bunder (Darroo Khanna) :—

200 second-class Logs.
100 tons Teak Boards.
100 do. Scantling.

N. B.—The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

Bombay, 27th May 1871. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 27th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c.

On account of the first purchaser, Shamjee Vundravun, per Delanuna—

H B—7140—1 Case White Nainsooks, 100 pieces 39 inches by 20 yards, No. 8,000.

11 Bales Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.
50 Boxes Blue Mottled Bar Soap each containing 25 bars.
4 Drums soft Soap.

An Invoice of valuable and handsome and nicely-made Bohemian Glass, rich cut, fancy gilt, ornamented and decorated Kerosine Oil Lamps of new descriptions and latest designs, such as Table Lamps with globes and chimneys, Brass Hargs with Bells, Globes, and Bohemian Glass Founts, nicely gilt and decorated Passage Lamps of various designs and patterns, Iron and Brass Ch..in Hanging Parlour Lamps, Reading, Side, and Wall Lamps, Stable and Cook-room Lamps, Microscope Lamps, Harps, gold and bronze Bracket Lamps, for ss and bronze Chamber and Hand Lamps of various patterns and designs, such as Cryspoa, Gold line, Ruby gilt, Decorated Crystal Ice, Grecian, Turkish Alabaster and G.R., Ruby cut and gilt, and various other patterns, spare requisites for Lamps, such as Rings, Globes, Chimneys, plain and rough Cotton Wicks, &c.

Few Plated Ice Pitchers, handsome Flower Vases, &c, &c.

At 1 P.M.

1 Grey Horse.
1 d tto ditto
1 Guzerat Cow, and Cow and Calf.
A Hansom Cab with Horse and Harness.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany Grand Squa e Piano, a first-rate correct going one year Clock, at No. 3, Grant Buildings, Colaba.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 27th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of Mr. Jacob, Esq., the same comprises rich Cut Glassware, handsome white and blue Dinner Set, best Plated ware, such as Plated Candlesticks, Electro plated Spoons and Forks for 12 persons, Cruet Stands with bot les, 1 set of Cutlery, handsomely Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, such as an Oblong Dining Table, capable to seat 16 persons, Sideboard, Round Dining Table, elegantly Carved Pier Tables, Drawing and Dining-room Chairs, English pattern Conversation Couches with Copper Springs, Wardrobe, Bureau and damask lining, Whatnot, Hatstands, Cleopatra Couch, Teapoy, single Hanging Argand Lamps, and bronze 3 Light Lustres, Marble Vases, a set of Dumb Bells, a set of brass Quoits, Dispense Articles, &c., &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Rosewood Grand Square Piano, in capital order, a first-rate Miniature Slate Billiard Table, by Thurston, an English-built four-seated Barouche, by Lewis of Salisbury, a fine Bay Charger, carries a Lady well, a first-rate Bay Charger and Saddle Horse, a fine Tonga with Poney, &c., &c., at No. 6, Marine Lines.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, No. 6, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of Colonel E. A. Greer, the same comprises a handsome set of richly engraved Glassware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert Services, such as Hot Vegetable Dishes, Cruet Frames, Ice Pitcher, Tea Set, handsome Tea Tray and Waiters, a ditto Epergne with plateau, single, double and treble Branched Candlesticks with ground glass shades, best Cutlery with ivory and plated handles, richly carved seasoned Blackwood Furniture, such as a set of Dining Table in 3 pieces, a set of Camp ditto in 2 pieces, large Sideboard, Dumb-waiter, Dining-room Chairs, Screens, richly Carved, Circular, Pier and Sofa Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation Couches, handsome Gonga Ottoman, plated single and three light Hanging Argand Lamps, rich velvet pile Drawing-room and other Carpet, a first-class rosewood grand square Piano by Schiedmayer and Sechne, made to order for Indian Climate, first-rate 8 day Clock by Kibble, a Mahogany Miniature Slate Billiard Table by Thurston &c., first-rate Engravings in maple and gilt frames, Camp Cots, Cleopatra Couches, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Clothes and Gown Presses, Wardrobes, Dispense Articles, Ottmanstores, Plants, &c., &c.

At 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built Barouche by Lewis, with a pair of handsome Grey Arab Carriage Horses and a set of English plated mounted Carriage Harness.

Two fine Bay Arab Chargers, one carries a Lady well.

A fine Tonga with Poney and Harness, complete.

Lady's and Gentleman's Saddles, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property will be on view from this evening.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Piano, &c., at No. 380, Middle Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned Place, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Piano, &c., the property of D. Preston, Esq.

No Catalogues, and the property on view 3 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 27th May 1871. BENNETT & Co.

JOHN MOIR and SON'S CELEBRATED BACON, in Tins of 1½, 2½, 3, and 4 lbs.

J. M. & S. would direct the attention of the Public to the superior quality of this article as supplied by them, and request the favour of their orders through their Provisioners, or Wholesale at their Factory.

86, VIRGINIA STREET, ABERDEEN.

FARM and GARDEN :—GARTHDEE, near ABERDEEN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1839 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Medow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship HADDON HALL, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th May 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship CITY OF DUBLIN, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consignees.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th May 1871.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS HELD THIS DAY, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per SHARE will be PAID to the REGISTERED SHARHOLDERS, on the production of Share Certificates, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.

By order,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th May 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CARTING AT KISTNA.

The Company are desirous to arrange for the CONVEYANCE of PASSENGERS and their LUGGAGE, and the CARTAGE of GOODS between their STATION at KISNA and the NORTH BANK of the KISTNA RIVER, about 3½ miles; and between the SOUTH BANK of the KISTNA RIVER and their CHICKSAGORE STATION, about 4½ miles, or a total distance of about eight miles.

The Contract to include the loading and unloading at both Stations, and from the bank on either side of the River into the Company's steamer, or Punt, or Boat.

The rate to be quoted for each Passenger, and for each maund of excess Luggage beyond the quantity allowed free by Train, and per each ton of Goods.

The Contractor will be held responsible for the safe custody of Goods and Luggage, and will be required to make good any damage or loss that may arise to either Goods or Luggage while in the possession of the Contractor.

The date of the commencement of the arrangement for Passengers and their Luggage to be the 8th of June, and for Goods the date will be notified to the Contractor ten days before the Goods are booked through.

The arrangement will cease at the end of the monsoon or as soon as Trains again run through to Raichore.

The Company will provide free conveyance to Kistna Station, of Tongas, Carts, Ponies, and Bullocks required to carry out the Contract.

Tenders to be sent in to the Agent at his Office, in Elphinstone Circle, by noon on THURSDAY, the 2nd June next.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

HENRY CONDER,
Bombay, 26th May 1871. General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES.

THOMSON and COMPANY. CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, Opposite the Secretariate, 22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY, BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT. MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

And a large stock of other sundries.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay references will receive every care and attention.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to undertake parties' desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value he privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Rizards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and many advantages for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be les ned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S GENTLEMEN'S FIRST-CLASS BOOTS at Moderate Prices for Cash.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE with Particulars of Special and Convenient Arrangements for Indian Residents, Post free to India.

GENTLEMEN'S ELASTIC BOOTS,

Calf for walking, or Patent Leather for Dress 21s., Hide Hunting Boots 45s., Morocco Slippers 7s. 6d. Orders should be accompanied by perfect paper pattern of sole the size required, and Remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid orders, if over £5, sent CARRIAGE FREE TO BOMBAY CALCUTTA OR MADRAS.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

J. AND E. ATKINSON, WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS, 24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Caution.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods, and therefore to be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

YARROW and HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES. BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

23 feet long	seats for 8 persons ..... complete from £145
30 feet long	seats for 14 persons ..... complete from £195.
37 feet long	seats for 20 persons ..... complete from £245.
43 feet long	seats for 30 persons ..... complete from £360.
50 feet long	seats for 40 persons ..... complete from £450.
&c.	&c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use on arrival.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carring cargo or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 8 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers specially designed for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,

Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

NOTICES.

MR. JAMES WILLIAM BROWN having proceeded to England, his authority to SIGN per procuration for our FIRM has been CANCELLED for the present.

Bombay, 25th May 1871. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN JAMES HANHART and Mr. CHARLES BOTH have THIS DAY been AUTHORIZED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration.

Bombay, 26th May 1871. VOLKART BROTHERS.

MR. ARTHUR LATHAM is AUTHORIZED to USE the SIGNATURE of our FIRM from THIS DATE. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1871.

WE have THIS DAY OPENED the BY-CULLA IRON WORKS, where we are prepared to execute ORDERS for all kinds of FOUNDRY and GENERAL ENGINEERING WORK.

For further particulars apply to Mr. EDWARD ROBSON on the premises, or to Mr. JOHN CRUDDAS at our Office, Elphinstone Circle. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 10th May 1871.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the PROVISION and ERECTION of a Wrought-iron SUPERSTRUCTURE to the NEERA BRIDGE, now in course of construction near Sherwell, in the Sattara Collectorate.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

ALEX. SETON, Captain, R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Sattara.

Sattara Districts, 22nd May 1871.

NOTICE.—At the request of the Chief Engineer Government Reclamation Works, the First Assistant Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port of Bombay hereby gives Notice that the WORKS of the LIGHT HOUSE on the S. W. Prongs are SUSPENDED for the Season.

The Building is now Forty Feet above high water, and the Tower is painted in bands of black, white, and red, the black being uppermost.

The previous description is withdrawn.

W. G. CORKE,
First Assist. Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.
Master Attendant's Office, Bombay, 23rd May 1871.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

FIRST LECTURE IN GUJARATI, In connection with the NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY, By the Honorary Secretary, SUBJECT : THE INDUCTION COIL, SATURDAY, THE 27TH MAY 1871, AT 8 P.M.

Admission Ticket, FOUR ANNAS. Front Seats may be Reserved. Apply at the Institute.

The Proceeds to go to the Funds of the Library.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for ONE YEAR of the WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office, will be received by the undersigned on the 1st June 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon.

2nd.—Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3rd.—No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4th.—Samples of the Articles to be supplied, and the Forms of Tender can be seen, and particulars known, by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

C. A. STUART, Postmaster.

Bombay General Post Office, 2nd May 1871.

D. FERNANDES and Co, DISPENSING CHEMISTS, 9, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MR. D. FERNANDES (Assistant for the last 17 years in the Chemist and Druggist Department of the Fort establishment of Messrs. Treacher and Co.) begs to inform his friends and the public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has OPENED the ABOVE ESTABLISHMENT, and trusts by personal care and prompt attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

All Chemica's and Drugs have been received direct from England, and no pains or expense have been spared to render them of the purest and very best quality obtainable in the English market. Physicians' and Surgeons' Prescriptions entrusted to our care will be carefully dispensed under our immediate superintendence, and at nearly HALF THE PRICE charged by other Chemists in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1871.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY, No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, Wholesale and Retail.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash Oars, 9 to 18 feet long.....	5 as. per foot.
100 Barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.....	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Flatform Scales, weighing 1,000 lbs.	,, 30 each.
Do. Ditto 800 ,, ...	,, 100 ,,
American Union Scales	,, 30 ,,
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.....	,, 15 ,,
Ditto 4 ,, ...	,, 10 ,,
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	,, 10 ,,
Preserved Peaches, 1 lb. tins.	,, 6 per doz.
Ditto Oysters, ,, ...	,, 12 ,,
Condensed Milk ,, ...	,, 12 ,,
Preserved Peaches, 3 lb. tins	,, 18 ,,
Ditto Green Corn, 2 lb. tins	,, 12 ,,
Ditto Ditto Peas, 2 lb. tins	,, 12 ,,
Ditto Tomatoes, 3 lb. tins	,, 9 ,,

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street Lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States, and are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, and any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

FARNHAM & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL, BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET.

THI

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady for Land and Spinning shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value perah.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs. p. a.			
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	100
20,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	8 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New ...	632½
10,000	500	100	8 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue.....	1224
5,250	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,380
80,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	250 par
40,000	270	all	10 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	260 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,500	250	125	nil	National Bank of India.	102
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	200

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	£18 2 6	p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
...	£20	16 9 1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£20	15 13 10.5	do.	Do. Do.	...
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£16	12 16 5 1	do.	Do. New Shares	208

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 26.

Strickland, Captain, 83rd Regiment, on sick leave, from Poona.
Le Cocq, Captain, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, from England.
Donelson, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, to rejoin, from England.
Onslow, Lieutenant, 2-12th Regiment, on leave, from Subathoo.
Skerrett, Lieutenant, 36th Regiment, to rejoin, from England.
Gavin, Lieutenant, 12th Regiment, to rejoin, from England.
Dickinson, Capt., 1st Madras Cavalry, on sick leave, from Kamptee.
Hooper, Captain, 1st Madras Cavalry, on duty, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 26.

LeCocq, Captain, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Kirkee,
Onslow, Lieutenant, 2-12th Regiment, on leave, to England.
Strickland, Captain, 83rd Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 23.)

The Office of Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras having become vacant by effluxion of time, His Excellency the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George has been pleased to re-appoint to that Office the Hononrable Sir Colley Barman Scotland, Knight, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature.

Mr. C. T. Loughey, Collector and Magistrate of Salem, one month's privilege leave, from or after 1st July 1871.

The Reverend J. Gorod, M.A., Commissary of the Diocese, privilege leave for two months, from the 2nd proximo.

Captain Horatio Samuel Court, Assistant Superintendent of Police, North Arcot, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent of Police in Tanjore.

Mr. Thomas Edward Thomas, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Malabar, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent of Police in South Arcot.

Mr. A. F. Kenny, Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, South Arcot, to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police in Malabar.

T. Muthusawmi Aiyar to be a Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, in succession to Mr. G. E. Cower, who has retired on pension.

Mr. Henry Bowers, Inspector of Schools, 1st Division, to act as Inspector of Normal Schools and Presidency Division during the absence of Mr. J. T. Fowler on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. W. R. Kershaw, B.A., Head Master of Bellary Provincial School, to act as Inspector of Schools, 1st Division, during the employment of Mr. Bowers on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. William Francis Graham, Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, to be a Lay Trustee of the Church at Chicacole.

Mr. J. W. Brougham, 1st class Overseer, to act as 3rd class Assistant Conservator of Forests, Salem, during the absence of Mr. J. Nisbet on leave, or until further orders.

Major G. Dangerfield, R.A., officiating Commissary of Ordnance, 1st class, in the Arsenal of Fort Saint George, to be Superintendent of Stationary, without prejudice to his other duties, with effect from the 15th instant.

Mr. Gilbert Henry Cammiade to be a Member of the Commission in the 5th Division of the Madras Municipality in the room of Mr. C. E. Cover, resigned.

Colonel A. J. M. Boileau, R.E., to be Superintending Engineer of the 1st grade, in the Public Works Department, subject to the approval of the high Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made by Brevet, subject to her Majesty's approval :—

Infantry General List.

Lieutenants Richard Peter Blake, Frederick Smalley, George Godfrey, and Francis Hoskins Winterbotham,—To be Captains from the 29th May 1871.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—Major Francis George Hodgson, having completed 26 years' service, to be Lieutenant-Colonel from the 20th May 1871.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Major-General R. Shurrick, of the Infantry, Commanding Hyderabad Subidiary Force, on residue of furlough to Europe (2 years and 17 days), under the regulations of 1796, and to embark from Madras.

Surgeon-Major D. Mackenzie, in medical charge 2nd Regiment Native Infantry, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, under the regulations of 1796, and to embark from Madras.

The Government of the Straits' Settlements has granted Captain D. T. Hatchell, of the Madras Staff Corps, Police Magistrate and Commissioner of the Court of Requests of Province Wellesley, leave of absence on medical certificate for six months, to proceed to Europe, with effect from the 14th April 1871.

The services of Captain P. D. Henderson, 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, for employment in the Secretariat.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, May 24.)

Mr. C. T. Castle, District Superintendent of Police, Banda, three months' privilege leave, with effect from 15th July next.

Surgeon Alexander Christison, M.D., Civil Surgeon and Principal, Agra Medical School, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st of May.

Dr. Alexander Garden, Civil Surgeon of Saharumpore, two months' privilege leave, with effect from 15th May.

Doctor Robert Jameson, Superintendent of the Allahabad Central Prison, to be a Justice of the Peace within the precincts of the Jail under his charge.

Mr. Louis Henry Gordon Thomas to officiate as an Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 2nd grade.

Mr. George H. C. Noad to officiate as an Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 2nd grade.

Assistant-Surgeon Jessé Griggs Pilcher, Superintendent of the Central Prison, Agra, to officiate as Civil Surgeon and Principal of the Medical School at that station, during the absence on leave of Doctor Christison, or until further orders.

Mr. Edward Watterfield, who has reported his return from furlough, to officiate as Joint Magistrate of the 1st grade, and to be posted to the Mozufferuggur District.

The services of Mr. S. G. Duke, Accountant, 2nd grade, attached to the Roorkee Workshop, are dispensed with, with effect from the 19th April.

Mr. W. F. Heath, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, passed the departmental examination on the 5th inst.

Two months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant-Colonel F. Alexander, Staff Corps, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Circle, Building and Road Branch, from the 2nd proximo, or subsequent date.

Major H. M. Whish, Executive Engineer, 2nd Allahabad Division, will officiate for Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander, in addition to his own duties.

Lieutenant H. W. Rathborne, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer Jeypore Division, Agra District, Rajpootana State Railway, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant Gracy, R.E., or until further orders.

Mr. J. W. Bartlett, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Agra District, Rajpootana Railway, passed the colloquial examination on the 4th instant.

Mr. W. Shakespear, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, passed the lower standard of examination in Hindoostani before a committee which assembled at Lucknow on the 7th September 1868.

Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Captain B. J. Parsons, S.C., Executive Engineer, Allygurh Division, Ganges Canal, from the 1st August next or subsequent date.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—29TH MAY.

			p. ton.
London...	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 13s. 9d. to £2 15s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,, ...	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 13s. 9d	,,
	Myrabolms & Cake bills	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	£3 2s. 6d.	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£4 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 15s. 0d.	
China ..	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 20 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Golconda (s).....	Coleman	Suez, May 14.
	Kotma (s)	Profumo	Jeddah, May 11.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, May 23.
	City of Dublin.....	Mason	Glasgow, Feb. 10.
	Naiz Falka.....	Kaer	Bordeaux, Feb. 16
	Cromwell	Rohlsen	Boston, Feb. 1.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Arabia (s)	Crocco	Genoa, &c.
	Cannanore	Patervillean..	Masulipatam.
	Fuzlay Allum	Bowth	Naraikal and Calcutta.

The following vessel obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Kirkwood, Nobbo, to Liverpool.
Ship Caldera, Mexted, to Colombo.

The following vessel began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

May			
21	Countess of Elgin ..Krokstedt	Moulmein, May 3.	
	Southern Belle ..... Keen	Bunbury, April 19.	
	Hindoostan ..... Coombe	Bombay, May 4.	
	Lightning (s) ..... Hollman.....	Hongkong, March 31.	

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May		
23	Terentania.....	Glasgow.

DAILY IMPORTS.—26TH MAY.

FROM LONDON.

Conflict, 365 cases sherry, port, &c., Cutler, Palmer & Co; 380 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 100 casks cement and 24 packages p per, Volkart Br thers.

British Consul, 30 cases claret and sherry, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla & Co; 17 bales print ng paper, Sir Charles Forbes & Co; 19 packages hardware, &c, Heptoola Allybhoy; 50 barrels tar, H F Soares.

Neera (s), 6 cases burgundy champagne and hock, Jeevanjee Eduljee Sons.

Arabia (s), 8 cases amorces, John S Elmore & Co.

Lord Canning, 14 barrels ale and stout, Charles Chambers.

Childers, 58 packages glassware, S lomonjee Rojubally.

Strathclyde (s), 4 cases hardware, H Eomanjee Jejeebhoy; 25 cases brandy, Manockjee Jamsetjee; 3 cases apparel, &c., Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla & Co.

Cartago Nova (s), 4 cases iron bedsteads, N V Currance & Co.

Prince Oscar, 1 case iron safes, Mahomed Ally Adamjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Strathclyde (s), 12 cases drugs, &c., Bhicoo Sazba & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia (s), 23 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—26TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Euxine, 47 bales cotton, Mooljee Gawanu; 89 bales cott n Khetseydass Hurmuckray.

Hannah Law, 121 bales cotton, Sewlal Mothilal; 73 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee.

Ashgrove, 150 cwt. coir yarn, Nanabhoy Munordass; 250 bales cotton, Lucknidass Damodhur; 500 bales cotton, H Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

Wm. Fairburne, 77 bales cotton, Ramchund Manockchund.

Seaforth, 118 bales cotton, Graham & Co; 100 bales cotton, Vurjeevundass Valubhboy; 104 bales cotton, P Bho sajee.

Persia, 45 bales cotton, Mooljee Goculdass.

Isabella Kerr, 900 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.

Cawnpore, 94 bales cotton, Nathoomull Govurdhundass; 1 bale cotton, Adams and Kennedy.

City of Berlin, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Virago (s), 40 bales wool, Liladhur Govindjee; 61 bales wool, Vassonjee Dewchund; 50 bales wool, Vassunjee Warenjee.

Elizabeth Fry, 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Sir C Napier, 500 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Young & Co.

Neera (s), 250 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 100 bales cotton, Sewrao Goculdass; 51 bales cotton, Framjee, Sands & Co.

Quorn, 1,509 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Royal Adelaide, 100 bales cotton, J Nanchund; 100 bales cotton, Munockbhoy Bhagoobhai.

Erisminta, 100 bales cotton, Jeevraj Goculdass; 200 bales cotton, Coorjee Ludha.

Sir John Mandeville, 500 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart & Co.

Timash (s), 200 bales cotton, Lawrence & Co; 100 bales wool, Jewraj Dewjee.

China (s), 100 bales wool, Nurses Khuttow.

Kingdom o'Fife, 520 bundles linseed, S S Mahomed.

Neera (s), 45 cases oilbanum, Gaddum & Co; 6 cases indigo Sawuldass Keemuroy.

China (s), 375 packets coffee, L Narayen & Co; 9 bales hide', Cassumbhoy Nanjee.

Surat (s), 470 pieces E tusks, Narayenjee Damodhur; 668 E tusks, Bawunjee Vallibhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Surat (s), 62 bundles E teeth, R J Mohomed.

FOR GENOA.

Surat (s), 50 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Surat (s), 68 packets dry ginger and 52 packets turmeric, Esaac Sulloon; 45 bags c'oves, Behrend Brothers.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Donna Maria, 750 bales cotton, Fin'ay, Scott & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Braunstone, 1 case buffaloe horns, Omerbhoy Chandbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Statesman (s), 301 bales cotton, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy.
Annie Henderson, 100 bales cotton, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packet, leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet, at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Bhay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Annual Subscription .....Rs. 12 0
Price, per Copy..... 0 4

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail, for Europe.

Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy..... 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SHEKLETON—May 23rd, at 136, Canning Street, Calcutta, the wife of A. B. Shekleton, Esq., of a son.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1871.

THE terrible catastrophe which has marked the close of the civil war in France must appal even imaginations which have been dulled by the frequency of startling events during the last twelve months. Such scenes of carnage and destruction as Paris has been the theatre of, in the last days of the struggle between the Communists and the army of M. Thiers, can only be paralleled by those fierce contests for the empire of the world which in Rome's worst days disgraced the eternal city. There have been proscriptions and massacres in Paris before now; but we question whether so many lives were wantonly sacrificed during the Reign of Terror, or on the 2nd of December 1851, as have been thrown away in the two months the French siege of the city has lasted. There is, moreover, one singular feature in this strife, which gives it a character totally distinct from that of former civil conflicts. In the old revolutionary days men, to whatever political party they might belong, were above all Frenchmen—proud of their country and jealous of the fame of its charming capital as the home of beauty and art. Even in the time of the great Revolution, when the nation, suddenly relieved from bondage, gave itself up to the enjoyment of the wildest licence, they were satisfied with demolishing the Bastille—that sombre and hateful emblem of the tyranny from whose yoke they had broken loose. Other public buildings were respected, and the palace and gardens of Versailles, though filled with memories of the great King whose rule had nearly ruined France, were wisely preserved and dedicated to the service of the people. But the Communists of 1871 have spared nothing in their fury. Ordinary Englishmen would think it a sign of national degeneracy if the people of London set themselves to destroy all the monuments commemorating the great deeds of their ancestors. But nothing is sacred to the Communists of Paris. After deliberately pulling down the Column in the Place Vendôme, they have, in their death-grapple with the national army, actually striven to fulfil their horrible vow, that they would burn Paris to the ground rather than let the Versailles troops become masters of the city. The Tuileries, the Hotel de Ville, the Palais Royal, and the Luxemburg are all gone; of the Louvre, which it was at first hoped might be saved, only one-third is left standing; and, as the heaviest street fighting has been in what was once the gayest and most splendid quarter of Paris, from the Place de la Concorde to the Boulevards, irretrievable mischief has probably been done to the private buildings in M. Haussmann's most stately streets. The Paris, in fact, that this generation has known and admired, is in ruins, and the work of demolition has been accomplished by her own children. It is a fearful end to so much beauty and grandeur; and one cannot but ask, in amazement, the question whether this burning of their capital to the ground can, after all, be the work of Frenchmen.

Prince Bismark, in the deeply interesting speech which we reproduce in another part of to-day's paper, distinctly asserts that the French criminals, "who," he says, "form the main "army of disorder, are supported by a number "of the advocates of a European International "Republic. The numbers," the Chancellor added, "of foreigners who take part in the movement "have been mentioned to me, but I only recollect "that nearly eight thousand Englishmen "are now in Paris with the object of realizing "their designs. I take it for granted that these "are chiefly Irish Fenians who are described as "Englishmen." If this statement be correct, it is obvious that the movement in Paris has had a much wider scope than was at first supposed. The agitation in favour of the self-government of Paris, which was the origin of the resistance to M. Thiers's government, was purely French. For many years it has been the favourite doctrine of French reformers that the one thing needful for the regeneration of the country was the introduction of local self-government in place of the system of centralisation which the Empire had inherited from the old Monarchy—and of which Paris herself, repressed and kept in chains by Napoleon throughout his whole reign, was the chief victim. Perhaps some of our readers may remember that this doctrine was set forth and taught with remarkable force and vivacity in a novel called *M. de Camors* which made a great sensation in Paris two or three years ago. But the programme of the International Association is much more ambitious and far-reaching than that of the French Communists. The Association has branches in every European country, and has thousands of disciples, not merely among the "Irish Fenians," but in the ranks of the English working classes. It has great resources both in men and money; and it holds all means lawful by which it can advance a step towards the attainment of its one absorbing purpose, the establishment of a Federal Republic in Europe. It is, therefore, highly probable that this Association has seized the chance offered it by the disturbed state of Paris to begin, in the hereditary headquarters of revolution, a contest which might perhaps be prolonged till it shook every European throne. It is of no use to assume that the men belonging to such an Association must necessarily be rogues and villains. No doubt, envy has a good deal to do with all revolutionary movements. The love of leading a life of pleasure has become a democratic passion in our time; and men who have not the means wherewith to purchase the idleness and luxury they covet gnash their teeth at the rich, and are ready to take advantage of every opportunity in order to get their turn of enjoying life. But there are high minded and pure men even among the fanatics who dare to dream of a Universal Republic as the noblest form of government for reasonable beings. Selfish ambition is not the only motive that makes men willing to lay down their lives in a hopeless struggle to uproot the very foundations of society in Europe. There are visionaries who maintain that it might be possible so to reconstitute society as to make the distribution of wealth more equal, and to raise to a high degree the average standard of comfort among the working classes in the most civilised states in the world. These men are fighting for an idea which will survive both them and Prince Bismark; but, in their desperation, they have done deeds which will alienate from them for many a long year to come the sympathies of Frenchmen. The municipal elections held in France at the end of April show that the monarchical reaction had by that time already lost its force, and that moderate republican sentiments were in favour with a majority of the voters. But the vehement address of M. Valentin, the prefect of Lyons, to the townspeople when disturbances broke out at those elections, shows that he, a sincere Republican, detests the Commune and all its belongings as bitterly as if he were a soldier of La Vendée. A curious speech, also, is attributed by the French papers to M. Gambetta, indicating his hostility to the extreme men in France. The ex-Dictator, who is travelling in Spain, is said to have advised Castelar and the other Spanish Republicans to be content with the Constitutional Monarchy they have got, instead of risking everything for the sake of a name. If these views prevail widely among Frenchmen, the country may settle down under a regular Government sooner than we have expected, and display all her wonted elasticity in recovering the strength and prosperity she has momentarily lost.

IN an article on the Overland Troop Service, the *Times of India*, speaking of the Hydraulic Lift at Hog Island, says—"If this dock has been contrived partly for the service of the Royal Navy squadron, then our claim for relief from home funds is clearly made out, and we trust will be strongly urged in the House." Our contemporary may rest assured that no member of the English House of Commons will make himself ridiculous by repeating this foolish complaint. Why should not India pay the cost of a dock for repairing the ships of the Royal Navy stationed in these seas? The Royal Navy is the navy not of England alone, but of the English Empire, of which empire India forms a part. It is for the protection of Indian commerce and the defence of the coasts of India against foreign invasion that the Royal Navy squadron cruises in these Eastern waters. Why should India, alone among nations, be excused from paying for the services thus rendered her, or privileged to throw the whole burden of maintaining the Imperial Navy on those unfortunate people at home who are already taxed thrice or four times as heavily as their fellow-subjects in India?

MR. CONNON, the Chief Magistrate, returned from Italy, after his short furlough, by the mail steamer yesterday. The public will be glad to hear that he has recovered his good health. We understand that he will not resume charge of his office till the 1st proximo.

LORD NAPIER, the Governor of Madras, has been delivering a lecture on Painting with special reference to India.

MR. CHARLES CURRIE has been offered the Officiating Judicial Commissionership of Oudh, and Mr. Gore Ousely will act until his arrival.

A MEMORIAL has been drawn up on behalf of the superior grades of the Telegraph Department, praying for a revision of the Leave and Pension Rules of the Uncovenanted Civil Service.

DR. KIRKPATICK, Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, goes home next month on sick leave. Dr. Houston, Surgeon at Mysore, will probably act for him until the arrival of Dr. Oswald in September next.

A MEMORIAL addressed to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is in course of circulation in Calcutta, praying that steps may be taken for the removal of the case of Ameer Khan from Patna to Calcutta for trial.

A QUESTION having lately arisen as to whether Foreign Consuls at Calcutta are permitted to import into British India, furniture, clothing, or other articles, *bona fide* for their personal use, free of customs duty, the Government of India have decided that they are not allowed to import any article free of duty.

WE are glad to learn from the "Globe" (of May 5), that Mr. T. D. Forsyth, C.B., Commissioner in the Jalandar division of the Punjab, who lately arrived in England on sick leave, is recovering from the severe attack of retinitis, from which he was suffering, brought on by the glare during his visit to Yarkand. Mr. Forsyth returns to India in September.

THE following notice issued from the Foreign Office, dated May 4, may be of importance to some our readers:—"Lord Lyons telegraphs from Versailles that he has received from the French Minister for Foreign Affairs a notice that every traveller, to whatever nationality he belongs, is bound to produce, on his entry into French territory, a passport regularly signed or vised by a French agent."

THE "Indian Mirror" hears that Captain Birch, late Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, has resigned the police service and reverted to his regiment. It may be remembered that on his removal by the late Lieutenant Governor he appealed to the Governor General in Council against the orders of the Bengal Government and was successful, inasmuch as his Excellency in Council did not concur with Sir William Grey in the conclusions arrived at by him, and requested His Honor to reconsider his decision. But Sir William positively refused to do so, and adhered to his own opinion. Captain Birch then applied to Mr. Campbell on his accession to Belvedere, but he has confirmed the orders of his predecessor.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE STATE OF PARIS.
TOTAL COLLAPSE OF THE COMMUNE.

VERSAILLES, 24TH MAY.

The Tuileries, the Ministry of Finance and the Hotel de Ville have been entirely burnt. The Louvre has been spared.

M. Thiers has proposed to give the Chamber the right of pardoning insurgents.

LONDON, 25TH MAY, AFT.

M. Thiers announces that the Government troops are now masters of Paris with the exception of Versy (query Bercy) a small portion of which was occupied this morning.

The Tuileries are in ashes but the Louvre has been saved. The Palais Royal and other public buildings have been burnt.

The Luxembourg has been partially blown up.

The streets of Paris are strewn with the dead bodies of the insurgents.

The Government troops have captured 20,000 insurgent prisoners.

VERSAILLES, 25TH MAY.

A furious cannonade continued the whole of last night. The insurgent batteries at Chaumont are keeping up a heavy fire.

The conflagrations in Paris are diminishing and numbers of Pompiers are arriving from the provinces.

The Government troops have captured the Hotel de Ville and Fort Montrouge besides 12,000 prisoners.

A great number of insurgents have been killed.

It is believed that only a third of the Louvre will be saved.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TREATY.

LONDON, 25TH MAY, EVENING.

The American Senate have ratified the Treaty signed at Washington by 50 against 12 votes. All amendments have been rejected.

The result of the Roumanian elections shows a great majority in favour of the Government.

The Czar will arrive in Berlin on the 9th of June.

THE OAKS.

LONDON, 26TH MAY, 3-18 P.M.

The following is the result of the Oaks run this day :—

Hannah 1st
Noblesse 2nd
Hopbine 3rd

Favonius, the first horse in the Derby, is identical with the Zephyr Colt.

The Duke of Argyll has granted a special pension of £400 per annum to the widow of Sir Henry Durand.

LONDON, 25TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was advancing.

Fair Dhollera 6 1/16d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes ...£14,875,000...Inc. £875,000
Bills discounted .....£17,125,000...Dec. £875,000
Bullion .....£24,500,000...Inc. £375,000

Arrived from Bombay—Euphrates.

VOLCANIC CONVULSION IN THE STRAITS.

SINGAPORE, 25TH MAY.

A tremendous volcanic eruption, accompanied by "seaquakes," has taken place at the Sauger Islands. The country is devastated and 400 lives have been lost.

The ship Emily Macnear, Scott, from Cardiff, with a cargo of coals, was lost on the 10th instant at Keeling Island. The crew were saved.

THE LOSS OF THE S. S. BREADALBANE.

By the arrival of the steamer Koina, from Jeddah, we learn that the captain and the whole of the crew of the steamer Breadalbane (previously reported wrecked about 20 miles from that port) had arrived at Jeddah. The steamer was a total wreck and broken in two pieces. Nearly all the cargo had been saved, but the whole of the bales of piece-goods were damaged by salt water and would be sold by auction. About 2,800 cases wine, beer, and brandy would be forwarded to Bombay, as they had been landed in a sound condition.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF A SHIP FROM BOMBAY.

THE ship Cromwell, Captain Rohlsen, which arrived in the harbour yesterday afternoon, brings a report which would seem to point to the loss of a ship laden with cotton from Bombay. On the 25th inst., when in lat. 15° N., long 67° E., the Cromwell passed a piece of wreck apparently the side of a ship, painted black, coppered, without ports. Two days previously the captain had seen two bales of cotton floating about, which are described as bearing native marks; and on the same day as the wreck was seen two packages were observed in the water. They were covered with matting but no marks could be distinguished. The Cromwell being under weigh, and the wreck passing at a good speed, it was impossible to secure it or look for any marks upon it though it was close alongside.

THE STEAMER COLLINGWOOD.

THE Apis (s) from Bombay, arrived at Aden, reports having experienced a cyclone, in which she received much damage and a great deal of water got into her 'tween decks. The Comorin (s) from Mangalore was 24 days in making the passage, and reports similar weather, the steamer being constantly under water. It is feared the steamer Collingwood, which left Suez on the 25th ult., has fallen in with the same hurricane and foundered with all hands, as the Koina steamer, which arrived from Jeddah this morning, brings no advices of her safety. There is some chance, however, that she may have put into some port on the African coast, or Zanzibar. If this be the case the first accounts of her safety will probably reach us by telegram from England.

The Ada (s) from Calicut arrived at Aden on the 15th May and left on the 17th for London.

The steamer Atalanta from Bombay arrived at Suez on the 5th May.

CIRCULAR OF THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

THE circular of the Mofussil Company, Limited, of yesterday's date, contains the following information regarding the weather and the crops, received from the cotton districts :—

DHOLLERAH 22nd May.—During the early part of the week we had heavy rain, but the weather is now fine again. Arrivals for the past week amounted in all to about 500 candies. The cotton was in most cases very damp, and must have had a considerable quantity of black leaf; it was, however, eagerly bought up.

BROACH, 24th.—The wet stormy weather of last week has been succeeded by bright warm days, but clouds still gather in the evening. Transactions have been of the most trifling nature, the few holders of good cotton being generally disinclined to realize. I do not think we shall receive very much more cotton this season; the late rise in England having had the effect of keeping back the little balance of kapas now remaining in the districts. I quote machine at Rs. 198 to Rs. 199.

RANDERE.—A few showers have fallen at intervals during the week. The roads being again open, rather more animation is observable in business, and ginning is still being actively carried on. Our agent reports that there is now but little cotton to come forward, even adulterated churka, and a mixture of churka and machine sold as machine, having been cleared away.

WURDAH, 24th.—Our arrivals during the week amount to about 100 candies. 1,000 bojahs are yet expected to come forward before the rains commence, but as they are in the hands of patels and petty dealers, the greater part might be kept back if they can't get buyers at the rates they ask.

OOMRAWUTTEE, 24th.—Supplies are falling off, and this, combined with lots of natives being in the market offering for everything, has put rates up considerably. Best selling at equal to Rs. 185, and inferior only a rupee or two less. No appearance of rain yet.

KHANGAUM, 24th.—As anticipated in my last report supplies to this market have increased by 300 candies during the week, 1,500 candies in all having been received. As most of this cotton belonged to Marwaree dealers who could afford to hold it, and were doing so, it is evident the excessively high prices lately ruling here have brought it forward, and that if they continue, which appears most probable, since the interruption of the supplies from Dhollera and Broach has diverted many orders this way, we shall doubtless have considerable markets until the rain falls. The weather is again as hot as before, the late clouds have entirely disappeared.

SHAHADUR, 24th.—We have again clear and dry hot weather, without any appearance of rain hanging about. Small supplies still continue to come into this market: they only total for the week a little over 60 candies. Native buyers are leaving for Bombay now, and I have only in another week's time to this market will leave. Cotton is progressing rapidly.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Surat, Captain E. J. Baker, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers :—

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr O Nilke
Mr W Shirreff
Major Mellist
Mr and Mrs Currie
Mr and Mrs Fenner
Mr Harry P Higginson
Mr Dewing
Mr W C Davis
Mr E Segner
Mr W W E Ouslow
Dr E S Tribe

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs D Preston, child and infant
Mr W Andrew
Dr and Mrs Jones
Captain Wm Keir
Lieutenant Taylor
Captain and Mrs Strickland, 3 infants and ayah
Captain Barlow
Mr and Mrs Fairfax, child and infant
Captain and Mrs Blunt, child, infant and ayah
Mr and Mrs Jas Helm, child and 2 infants
Mr William Doyle
Colonel and Mrs Dwyer
Quartermaster W Mackie
Lieut-surgeon W. Keouch
Surgeon T. S. Murray
Captain Hopkinson
Lieutenant Sellers
Lieutenant C R G Scott
Mrs Blake
Mr Thomas Cavanagh
Mr G Wyse
Mr and Mrs John Summers
Lieutenant F J Day
Dr Dickson

FOR SUEZ.

Mr James Simpson
Mr Bishop
Mr Breu

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Mr Gil Bras
Mr F Corcos

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 5TH MAY.

THE P. and O. steamer Golconda, Captain A. Coleman, arrived about seven o'clock yesterday morning, with the English Mail of the 5th inst. She has brought also the following passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Captain and Mrs Doveton
Lady Louisa Hall
Mrs Bagnell and child
Mr R Warren
Miss Shepherd
Lieutenant Gavin
Lieutenant Skerrett
Captain and Mrs Le Cocq
Mr Davidson
Mr B G Wallis
Mrs F B Middleton and infant
Dr Cayley's ayah
Mrs Fathers
Mr R Garner, wife and two infants
Mr Joe Marnier
Mr R J Barth
Mrs G Allen
Mrs Blair's European female servant
Mrs Miles

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. Connon
Mr Hughes

FROM ADEN.

Mr and Mrs Dorabjee and two boys
Mahomed Abdool, friend, and two native servants

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 5TH MAY.

THE Government have so far carried their amended Budget, a testing division last Monday, or rather Tuesday morning, on a hostile amendment moved by Mr. W. H. Smith, the member for Westminster, having resulted in a Ministerial majority of 85 in a house of 585. Curiously enough the number of Opposition votes, 250, was exactly the same as that which resisted the second reading of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church Disestablishment Bill rather more than two years ago. But it was obtained by very different means. From the moment that opposition to the Budget was treated by the Ministry as a question of confidence in them, the fate of all the amendments was assured. The Liberals do not like an addition of twopence in the pound to the Income Tax, but still less do they like the accession of Mr. Disraeli to office with the certainty of a dissolution to follow immediately. They had no objection to apply sufficient pressure to the Government to induce it to modify the unpopular part of the Budget, but when the Government, having made certain changes, refused to go any further in the way of concession, the sincere Liberals had really very little choice left. Their position was, after all, somewhat embarrassing. They had to look beyond the mere Budget problem. Other things than financial arrangements are concerned in a transfer of power from its present occupants. The accession of Mr.

BOMBAY.

RUTNAGHIRREY.—There was a good fall of rain at Ruttnaghirrey last week.

KANDI MOHLA READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.—Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali has presented a number of valuable books to the above institution.

RAILWAY OFFENCE.—Usuff Ally Ibrahim, a bu... was yesterday fined fifteen rupees by the Acting Chief Magistrate for giving a false description of goods at the Carnac Bunder.

ACCIDENT.—On Thursday one Hurree Balls, employed at the Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Company's Mills, had his right hand most seriously injured by machinery. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

LECTURE.—Mr. K. R. Cama, the well-known Parsee Oriental scholar, delivered a lecture in Gujratee last evening in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute before a large Parsee audience. The subject of the lecture was the "Adar Jasan."

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Edward Singleton, a seaman of the steam ship Strathclyde, while working on board on Thursday, was seriously injured by a bale of cotton falling on him. He was soon conveyed to the European General Hospital.

THE CUSTOMS PREVENTIVE DEPARTMENT.—We are informed that Mr. W. Leibschwager, the superintendent of the Customs Preventive Department, will retire from Government service on the 1st proximo and be succeeded by Mr. Thomas Jervis. Mr. W. S. Stewart, inspector, will, we believe, take Mr. Jervis's place as Deputy Superintendent.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I. at the Esplanade this evening :—

March	Crown Prince of Prussia...Kontaki.
Overture	Prometheus.....Beethoven.
Mazurka	La Belle de Bruges .....Wallerstein.
Selection 2nd (op).	Macbeth .....Verdi.
Valse	Olympe Tanze.....Lanner.
Galop	Jager's Lust .....Riede.

THE FATAL ACCIDENT.—An adjourned inquest was held on Thursday at the office of Dr. Hewlett, coroner, on the body of Martin Goldsmith, an inspector in the Public Health Department of the Municipality, who was thrown out of a buggy in Butcher Street on the 20th instant, and died in consequence on Wednesday. The jury found that his death had been caused by the bursting of an abscess in the liver, brought about by it having been accidentally thrown out of a buggy.

FAIR.—A fair will be held to-morrow evening on the esplanade in connection with a Parsee holiday, the "Adar Jasan." *Adar*, a term for fire, is the name by which the ninth day of the month and the ninth month of the Parsee year are called. This is the most sacred of the twelve months, and the ninth day of it is held in great respect. On this day the fire temples are very much crowded, and offerings of sandalwood are made to the sacred flame, and money distributed among the priests.

THE ICE SHIPS.—The ship Cromwell, which left Boston on the 1st February, passed the Garden Reach, laden with ice for Bombay, off the Cape of Good Hope. The Cromwell arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon, so that if all goes well with the ice ship she may be here, and *barring* plentiful, in a day or two. Other cargoes are expected soon. The Cromwell also reports having spoken the British ship Havanna Packet, on the 25th of April, in lat 26° S, long. 56° 33'. The latter vessel had been eighty days out from Newcastle to Aden and desired to be reported.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest on Thursday at the Morgue concerning the death of Suckoo, woman. It appears that the woman had been in the keeping of Bhugza Pirajee, a cart-driver, for the last ten years. On Wednesday morning she and her paramour had a quarrel about some money matter. She became very violent, and told him to leave the house and not to return. The cartman left the house, and did not return till the following morning, when he found the door of the room in which the deceased lived shut. With some difficulty he opened the door, and entered the room. He found the woman lying on a cot, her body being covered with a sheet. He pulled this off to arouse her, and found that she was cold and dead. He afterwards searched the room, but did not find any poison of any kind. There were no marks of violence on the body. The ornaments that she was in the habit of wearing had been taken from her person, and had been put into a bag which was tied in her *saree*. The case has been adjourned for further enquiry till Wednesday next.

MAJOR MELLISS.—We hear that Major G. J. Melliss, our Executive Engineer Poona and Kirkee, will leave Poona on Saturday next (to-day) to proceed by the steamer to England on three months leave. Colonel Fitch, R. E., will act for him during his absence. No officer or gentleman will be more missed from this station than Major Melliss.—*Deccan Herald*, May 26.

THE WEATHER.—Along the line of ghauts the northerly winds alternate with south west breezes; such weather prevailing as we usually have before the monsoon sets in. In Poona we have a return of clear skies, and though the nights are cool, the days are decidedly close and warm. Cold and fever prevail in camp though not to any very alarming extent. We fancy that the monsoon will likely come in earnest at the beginning of the ensuing month. We advise our friends at hill stations to "hold fast" until after the full moon on the 3rd prox. We have some misgivings that the rainy weather we have had will serve to delay instead of to accelerate the real burst of the monsoon—*Ibid.*

THE "WARAREE" CASE.—We are in a position to contradict the report, circulated by some of our contemporaries that Mr. Pigot, another Bombay barrister, will accompany Mr. Anstey to Patna to conduct the defence of Ameer Khan. It is also not true that Mr. Anstey will receive, as fee, Rs. 1,000 per diem. We do not care to mention the sum, but the statement put forth is incorrect.—*Indian Mirror*, May 23.

PASSENGERS LEAVING BY THE NADA.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company's steamer Nada leaves to-day for Liverpool with a full cargo of cotton and wool, and the following passengers :—

For Liverpool—Mr and Mrs R L Kinz and child, Mrs Washington, Misses Blamey (2), Mr Trotter, Professor Crank and 3 children, Conductor Smith and 2 children, Mrs Campbell and 2 children, Mr. Carr, and Mr Crowe.
For Suez—Mr Kittredge, and Mr A Thomson.
For Port Said—Mr Martin

CHEATING A HINDOO MERCHANT.

BHIMJEE WALLJEE, a Hindoo merchant, appeared on Thursday before Mr. Showell, Acting Chief Magistrate, and obtained a summons against one Govindram Vykoontram, who was charged with cheating.

Bhimjee Walljee said—I am a Hindoo merchant, and know one Govindram Vykoontram. In the month of May 1870 I purchased six cases of white mulls from Messrs. Wallace and Co., and sold two only out of six such cases to the above named Govindram Vykoontram, in the name of Gopaljee Vykoontram, respectively at Rs. 2-10 and Rs. 3-2 per piece. The said Govindram Vykoontram on the 19th May 1870 paid me Rs. 1,050, and I on paying the same money to Messrs. Wallace and Co., got delivery of the said two cases from them, and delivered the same to Govindram. Without my knowledge, consent, and authority Govindram, as I am informed and believe, on the 7th September 1870, went to Messrs. Luckmidas Khimjee and Co., the brokers of Messrs. Wallace and Co., in company with some person, whose name I do not know, and falsely represented to the said Messrs Luckmidas Khimjee and Co., that the said person was my servant, and had authority to take delivery of three cases in my account; and that I had authorised the said person to state that Messrs. Luckmidas Khimjee and Co. were to allow the price thereof to remain to the debit of my account; and thereby induced the said Messrs. Wallace and Co. to give delivery, through Messrs. Luckmidas Khimjee and Co., of the said three cases of goods to the said Govindram Vykoontram. And I therefore charge Govindram with cheating under the Indian Penal Code, and pray that he may be dealt with according to law. The value of the three cases mentioned by me is Rs. 2,000.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Whitsunday, 28th May.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration.)
11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion (2nd celebration), and Sermon. Hymns 130 and 131.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 148, 139, and 279.
The offertories to be posted to the poor.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.
Whitsun Even, Saturday, 27th May.
5-30 P.M.—Evensong. Hymns 126 (Ruler of the hosts of light), and 139 (Our blest Redeemer.)
Whitsunday, 28th May.
7 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 127 (Come, Holy Ghost), and 130 (When God of old came down from heaven.)
7-45 A.M.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 128 (Come, Thou Holy Spirit, come), 129 (Above the starry spheres), and 131 (Spirit of mercy, truth, and love.)
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 130, 129, and 325 (The pilgrims of the night.)
Collections for church expenses and the poor.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration).
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer as far as 3rd Collect, Holy Communion (2nd celebration) and Sermon. Hymn 130.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 127, 130 and 275 (Appendix).
At the Evening Service there will be an offertory in behalf of the Indo-British Institution.
The Morning offertories will be for the poor.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]
11 A.M.—Morning service.
6 P.M.—Evening service.
Service every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

BOMBAY BAPTIST MISSION.
7-30 A.M.—At 15, Middle Colaba.
6 P.M.—At 5, Clare Road, Byculla.

THE HARBOUR.
There will be Divine Service on board H. M. S. Lord Elphinstone at 11 A.M.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE SHIP CITY OF DUBLIN, 813 tons, Captain J. Masson, arrived here yesterday from Glasgow with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE NALLE PALLI, 300 tons, Captain L. D. Khor, arrived here yesterday from Bordeaux with a general cargo.

THE SHIP KINGSWOOD, Captain C. Nopps, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 7,261 bales of cotton and 1,287 cwts. of linseed.

PASSENGERS LEAVING BY THE ARABIA.

THE S. S. ARABIA, 763 tons, Captain L. Crocco, sailed yesterday for Genoa, &c., with a cargo of 3,394 bales of cotton, 518½ cwts. of coffee, and the following passengers :—For Marseilles—Mr. P. Burton. For Genoa—Mr. D. Giovannoni. For Naples—Mr. G. Cook. And six European deck passengers. For Port Said—Mr. S. Beilliman. For Suez—Three European deck passengers.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

THE seventh annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of "Treacher and Co." was held on Thursday afternoon, Mr. Punnett in the chair.

THE DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The annual report by the directors was submitted and held as read. It showed that the net profit of the year, after providing for the fire insurance fund and deterioration on property and plant, as in previous years, amounted to Rs. 1,95,313-4-1. Of this amount Rs. 25,000 had been passed to the building fund, and from the remainder, viz., Rs. 80,513-4-1, the directors recommended that a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. on the capital be paid, free of income tax. The following comparative statement showed the amount of business done and cash received during the past three years :—Twelve months' business done in 1868-69, Rs. 5,29,520-10-4 ; in 1869-70, Rs. 7,54,097-8-5 ; and in 1870-71, Rs. 7,45,285-12-8 : total cash received in 1868-69, Rs. 7,08,772-11-3 ; in 1869-70, Rs. 7,42,032-1-5 ; and in 1870-71, Rs. 7,24,077-12-8. The directors remarked that these figures showed nearly as good a result as last year, and compared favourably with 1868-69, and the directors thought they were satisfactory, more especially considering the exceptional times that Bombay had lately passed through.

The Chairman then said—It devolves upon me, gentlemen, to propose the first resolution, which is, "That the report and accounts for the year ending 31st March 1871 be received and adopted." I regret very much that Mr. Beardmore, our late chairman, is not here to-day, because I am sure it would have given him great satisfaction to be present and propose the adoption of the report and accounts for the past year which we have been able to lay before you. The report itself explains a great many of the items in the accounts, and gives you as many particulars almost as are necessary, and the accounts themselves have been kept on the same principle as has been approved and adopted during the past two years, and, I think, are about as clear as they can possibly be. It is usual, however, for the Chairman to say a few words on the different items in the accounts, and I will refer to a few which are not particularly alluded to in the report. The profits for the year, you will see, have been 10½ per cent., out of which Rs. 25,000 have been passed to the building fund, and as to the remainder a proposition will be hereafter laid before you to pay a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. The business done has, on the whole, been satisfactory. The shareholders must know, as well as the directors, the bad times we have passed through during the last twelve months, and I think they will consider that, on the whole, the report is satisfactory. I would now refer more particularly to one or two items in the balance sheet. The first item in the capital and liabilities is the balance due to the London agency for goods bought and shipped, amounting to Rs. 1,51,419. This, gentlemen, appears to be a long sum, but it must be explained that many of the goods are at sea which have been debited to the London agency on the 31st March, and although they have been purchased and the invoices thereof rendered to us, yet the payment for many of them is not yet due. I should also point out that in previous years the other European agencies have been included in this item of London agency, so that this year it appears larger that it has done in previous years. The next item is the building fund account. You will see that we have still further increased that, by a transfer of Rs. 25,000 from the profit and loss account, to Rs. 1,55,000, and this still remains due on account of the property in which we are now holding our meeting. I think, and the directors generally, and some of the shareholders agree with me in the opinion, that Rs. 25,000 should from year to year be transferred to that account until the whole is liquidated. The fire insurance fund you will see is raised this year to Rs. 60,000 by a transfer of Rs. 20,000, being 2 per cent. on the capital. This is in pursuance of a previous resolution adopted by the shareholders, and I hope it will be continued until the fund is raised not only to a lakh but to three lakhs, because there is a very large portion of our property that we are unable to insure from the many hazardous risks that have to be covered, and it is very important for us to have a large fire insurance fund ready in case of accident. On the other side of the account there is really very little to remark upon. I may mention, however, that the stock has been very carefully taken, and the directors have been satisfied that it is really good and fully equal to the value at which it is stated in the accounts. The 25 per cent. added for freight duty, landing and insurance is a little under what it has actually cost, but that is of course to our advantage. The next item is book debts. The outstandings we have carefully gone through, and you will see we have written off doubtful debts of Rs. 9,160 out of the total sum of Rs. 1,61,000. The directors feel pretty sure that they will recover the whole of that amount in time. The cash in the National Bank and the investments every one must consider satisfactory. The full fire insurance fund is invested in Government paper, and it has cost us under the present market value. I now come, gentlemen, to the profit and loss account. On the credit side there is, of course, the old balance brought forward on the 1st April, but the next item is the principal one of the whole business—the balance of stock account. This is, of course, the gross result of the year's business, on one side being our last year's stock brought forward, and all our purchases, and on the other side the sale and proceeds of the various goods sold during the year to its credit; and the result of taking stock has been that we have a gross profit of Rs. 2,80,000. The other items are also very satisfactory, the recoveries on erased accounts, you will observe, being £63, while we have only written off for bad debts a little over Rs. 9,000. There is another item that is extremely satisfactory, and that is the item of rent. We are earning a considerable sum for the rent of our first and second floors in these premises. On the debit side of the account there are, first, deductions for depreciation in property and plants, and the amount carried to fire insurance fund. These are on the same principle as previously adopted, and I hope they will always be continued to be allowed as fair charges against the year's business. As to the other items in the general expenses of the year's transactions, they certainly appear to be rather large, the heaviest items compared with last year is that of exchange. Money has to be remitted to England for the purchase of goods, and one very much regrets having had to pay Rs. 29,800 for exchange, but this is an item we cannot alter. We must bear it as long as necessary. The item for salaries appears large, but the directors have gone very carefully through the establishments, and they feel that without really running a risk of the business not being properly attended to they cannot reduce the salaries below what they are at present. There will be a slight saving this year with regard to the London agency, but other reductions, I fear, cannot be looked for. I do not know that there is anything else I need particularly explain to you, and I shall be very happy to answer any question that any of the shareholders may put to me or to the directors generally, after the resolution has been seconded. I have much pleasure therefore, in moving—"That the report and accounts for the year ending 31st March 1871 be received and adopted."

Mr. Penson seconded the resolution proposed by the Chairman. He was, he said, rather out of place in doing so, because he had little else to do but to give commendation, whereas in former years his task had been of rather an opposite character. He thought, and all who had looked to the report as closely as he had done must be of the same opinion, that the state of matters therein was extremely satisfactory. (Hear, hear.) The business done during the last twelve months had not, it was true, been quite so large as in the previous year, but it must be remembered that during the two months, February and March, last year, the Duke of Edinburgh's visit gave an immense impetus to purchases in a business such as theirs. The next item in the report which was a subject of congratulation to the shareholders, and one that had been looked forward to for many years, was the removal of the Old Man of the Sea, Mr. John Treacher, who had sat so long and so heavily on their shoulders. (A laugh.) He congratulated his brother shareholders on having got rid of that encumbrance. He could say that their stock had been very much improved lately owing to the judicious manner in which it had been selected in England, and he had no doubt that selection would, in the course of the next twelve months, make a difference of two or three per cent. on their earnings. It was, he believed, a well known fact that Mr. Treacher, with whom they had now no longer any connection, was agent for several companies in India competing with this company, and he trusted the shareholders would express some strong opinion which would strengthen the directors in taking such measures as they might be advised to adopt in forcing Mr. Treacher to pay the penalty he had incurred. As he had said at the previous meeting, if the shareholders were to go on sentiment they must give up their dividend. They had paid Mr. Treacher a handsome sum, much larger than they should have paid, and when they did so, they stipulated that he should not be in any way connected with any competing business in Bombay; and yet a short time ago it came out in Court here, in the course of a trial, that Mr. Treacher was a partner of the firm of Cutler, Palmer, and Co., and he believed it was well known that he was agent for Bolton & Co. and Bull & Co. If his services had been rendered to these houses in the same manner as to this company, perhaps it was a matter for congratulation that he had had the selection of their goods also. (A laugh.) Leaving this subject, Mr. Penson said he had noticed that the purchase money for the ground at Byculla was not shown in the report, but the Chairman had explained since he came into the room that that had been lumped together as the value of the Byculla property. As to the particular items of the accounts, he did not think he could say anything further than that the miscellaneous expenses (Rs. 6,052) seemed rather high, and that he would suggest to the directors, as he did last year, that those items of expenditure, of which no explanation had been afforded, should be kept as low as possible. The travelling expenses (Rs. 3,400) were also high, and for stationery and stamps, Rs. 5,787 seemed a large sum. He had no doubt the Chairman could fully explain the latter. It had also occurred to some shareholders that the charge for salaries, Rs. 91,022, was very high, but the business done in these days of small profits had been very great, and he thought that rather than reduce the amount it would be necessary and desirable to increase it, especially as far as Poona was concerned in the rains and perhaps Byculla in the cold season. He had a suggestion to make on another point. He did not wish to move or propose any resolution that could trammel the directors, because they would do their best to carry out the wishes of the shareholders, modified as they, from their better knowledge of the affairs of the company, deemed necessary, but he would suggest that their fire insurance fund and reserve fund should in future years be altered. Their reserve fund was all locked up in bricks and mortar, and they were merely indebted to the building. He thought they should endeavour to pay a certain sum yearly in order to clear that off. He did not say they should bind themselves to pay Rs. 25,000; he would rather look to paying a steady certain dividend than to bind themselves to any particular sum. By this means the fire insurance fund might be increased to three or four lakhs, and the securities could be used most advantageously by the directors in reducing the rate of exchange and obtaining money on easy terms, while in case of bad years it could be used to make up the dividend to a certain point. That was to say that, instead of in exceptionally prosperous year paying their 18 per cent. and for the next two or three years nothing at all, he would much rather, by some such means as this—and he thought it must commend itself to them all—gradually increase their fire insurance fund, and call it a reserve fire insurance fund. This would increase the value of the shares and render the property more valuable and be of much advantage to investors. The auditors had made a remark that they had not examined the stock. He did not suppose that any one of them had expected the auditors would ever examine in detail the stock of such an establishment as that, but he felt quite sure from own personal observations, and, as the Chairman had said, the directors had satisfied themselves, that the gentlemen at the head of the affairs of their establishments were so entirely trustworthy and identical with the interests of the company that they would rather undervalue, than overestimate, the stock, and he thought they might rest quite satisfied with what had been done. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman, in reply to a native shareholder, said that the fire insurance fund was invested in Government paper which had cost Rs. 60,243. In reference to Mr. Penson's remarks he said the charges for stationery had been heavier than usual owing to the purchase of new ledgers and of more stationery than usual. The "advertising" was high, owing to the publishing of a new catalogue.

Mr. Penson—My remarks were more as to stationery and stamps. As to advertising I don't think we could cut that down judiciously.

The Chairman—No.

The report was then adopted.

THE DIVIDEND.

Mr. Firth said he had much pleasure in proposing the next resolution, as it was to declare a good solid dividend of 8 per cent. The resolution was in these terms :—"That a dividend of eight per cent. for the past year be paid on and after the 1st of June next to those shareholders who are on the register at this date." It had, he said, generally been their lot for the last three or four years not to offer such a solid dividend, but to speak rather *in futuro*—to speak of promises—and it was a great gratification for him to see now that the promises which they used to talk about had at last been realized. He thought, himself, that 8 per cent was a very good dividend, and agreed with the remark by Mr. Penson that, even if the business paid in future a little more than 8 per cent., it would be well and prudent on their part to reserve the excess and endeavour to give an equal dividend. He thought the present was a very good dividend to be declared by any bank or trading company; but though he spoke of it thus he could not refrain from speaking hopefully of the future and going somewhat towards a promise. He would notice that in the debit side of the profit and loss account there was an item of nearly Rs. 30,000 for exchange, discount and interest. Now really who would have thought that in 1871 exchange in Bombay would have been at such a rate? They all knew the fact was the same in this company in but in others not quite cognate with it there had been much suffering from the dreadful wilfulness in exchange, and he thought it was for them to hope that in time—he would not say six months, nor name any time, as he did not like to be a prophet—people would find exchange more favourable, and that they would hear no more talk of the exceptional times through which Bombay had passed. He had heard that sort of knell for the last five years till he was now sorry to hear it continued.

Mr. G. R. Wilson seconded the resolution, and it was at once passed.

ELECTION OF DIRECTOR.

The Chairman explained that Mr. J. R. Beardmore, the chairman of the directors, proceeded to England in July last, and at the request of the remaining directors, Mr. F. Stanger Leathes joined the board, but in November last he also went to England. In February Mr. F. A. Spencer, who was formerly a director of the company, consented to join the board, and he (the Chairman) had much pleasure in now proposing a resolution confirming Mr. Spencer's appointment. That gentleman had previously been on the board, and so was acquainted with the work; he took a great interest in the company, and no doubt would be a valuable acquisition to the board.

Mr. Thorburn seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously passed.

APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS.

On the motion of Mr. Malins, seconded by Mr. Mohundass Nathoobhoy, Messrs. G. R. Wilson and G. Manson were appointed auditors for next year at a remuneration of Rs. 350 each. In putting the resolution the Chairman remarked that these gentlemen had been at great trouble in going through the accounts, and that the directors had been much pleased with the care they had taken.

THANKS TO THE MANAGERS.

Mr. Penson said it was usual to propose a vote of thanks to the directors, and that before doing so he would propose a vote of thanks to the managers in India, and the staff working under them, for the assiduous and zealous manner in which they had conducted their work during the past year. Their hours were exceedingly long, their duties onerous and irritating, and still the gentlemen in charge at Byculla, the Fort, and Poona, had served the company in an exceptionally good manner, and were, he thought, deserving of the thanks of the shareholders in public meeting assembled in recognition of the manner in which they had conducted the business. (Hear, hear.) It would be left to the directors to consider if they could give them a more substantial token of appreciation. He had much pleasure in putting that novel resolution before the meeting.

Mr. Malins seconded the proposition.

The Chairman said he had much pleasure in supporting the motion, for the managers had done their duty in a very efficient manner. The business had been conducted in a most satisfactory style, and the managers had given very great attention to it, having thrown their hearts and a-half into it. That was the only way business of this kind could succeed, for if they had not good men they could not get on well. With regard to any substantial token the directors felt they had not power to do much. It was unnecessary to refer to the articles of association, but he might mention that in former times when the company used to pay a dividend of 18 per cent., wherefrom he knew not,—(a laugh)—they voted the servants half a month's salary each. If Mr. Penson proposed a resolution to that effect, the directors would have authority, but otherwise they would not be able to deal in this matter as they would wish they could.

Mr. Penson said he would be glad to include such a proposition in his resolution, and he accordingly did so, remarking that thanks would no doubt be gratifying but that this substantial addition to the resolution would also be gratifying.

The motion for a vote of thanks and the bonus was then passed.

THANKS TO THE DIRECTORS.

Mr. Penson then proposed a vote of thanks to the directors, complimenting those present, and also Mr. Beardmore who, he said, had borne all the brunt of ill-will and hard names when the shareholders had to go away without a dividend, and who deserved so extremely well the thanks of every shareholder. (Applause.)

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Mohundass Nathoobhoy, and at once agreed to.

The Chairman in acknowledging the compliment said the directors were all willing to work. Mr. Beardmore had stuck to the company through thick and thin, and made it what it now was, and he thought they might look forward, as Mr. Firth had said, to a solid dividend, and being able at the same time to take care of the future by bringing up the reserve fund to a proper amount. What Mr. Penson had said as to the way that fund should be worked would receive the best consideration of the directors. Whether more could be done than in the past, he was not sure, but he might mention that the business this April had been better than the business of the same month last year. As the new stock was now coming into the market, and as they looked forward to a time of prosperity and success he hoped they might look for a dividend next year, if not larger, at least equal to that for the present year.

This was all the business.

THE INSURRECTION IN ALGERIA.

WE translate the following article from the *Journal de Port Said*, which reproduces it from *La Solidarité*, a journal published in Algiers :—

The revolted Arabs are scouring the plains, burning and killing. The impunity which has always been assured to them, the absolute want of any precautions, have doubled their audacity. They are now, as in the first days of the conquest, at the gates of Algiers. We have been seeing since yesterday evening, returning within our walls, families in tears, flying before the danger on their carriages laden hastily with all that remains of their poor fortunes. We have seen the tears of the women and children of Rouiba and of Boudoudon. We shall soon hear resounding the guns of fathers of families defending their roofs and their harvests. Our illustrious Governors are waiting without doubt before acting till the cry of triumph of assassins shall awaken them, and the smoke of the burning fields stifle them. What should we think, in fine, of their culpable indifference and their cowardly inaction? A few days ago Vice-Admiral Gueydon received the most sad and alarming news of the insurrection, but nothing troubled his Olympian serenity. He has opened his salons and made ready for the dance. He sent yesterday to the syndic of notaries, the president of the Chambre des Défenseurs, and others, a letter asking the names of the persons of that category whose fortune or family, or whose services to the powers of yesterday or services to be given to the powers of to-day, rendered them worthy of being admitted to his soirées. General Lallemand receives daily more favourably those swarms of the capitulated who, not content with adorning his antechambers, cover our places and our streets, fill the hotels, the cafés, the theatres, and other places, whilst Frenchmen are being slaughtered a few kilo. metres from the city. One hears everywhere resound their sabres and their spurs—everywhere except before the enemy. One sees everywhere shining their uniforms—everywhere except in the field of battle. The land and sea forces sleep peaceably, like the illustrious zero who commands them. The commandant of the place, Colonel Renoix, walks sanctimoniously arm in arm with the too famous General Wimpffen. He whom the smallest public meeting, the most insignificant newspaper article, moved to put on foot all the troops in Algeria, remains impassable before the Arab insurrection. The soldiers who arrive from France are without arms; the National Guard, armed with old guns, is without cartridges, whilst the Turcos have chassepots and the spahis have both chassepots and revolvers. The Prefect, or M. Tellier, who is acting for him, authorises a religious cavalcade, like those fantasias in which the fanatical Arabs usually make powder speak, and in which this time they will make balls speak. And besides, still more than on 1st May, the city is full of Berranis, those savages who know how to organise promptly a plot without allowing the slightest intelligence of it to transpire out of their own circle; who know especially to execute their plot with audacity, and who can, at a given signal, swarm in thousands from all quarters of the city to make a general massacre of the Europeans, before the rappel may have been beaten, before the militia or the troops may have been able to run into the street. And yet all these gentlemen we have referred to are paid by us, largely paid by us, to watch over our interests. If they are not capable of giving us material security let them go. No more relying upon them, we should know well how to guard ourselves. Let us prove it, from now, by arming ourselves and holding ourselves ready at the first notice.

SIMLA.

"UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION OF INDIA."

MAY 18, 1871.—The first general meeting of this institution assembled on the 16th instant, in Herr Von Goldstein's rooms at "Benmore," for the purpose of electing a council and secretary, and for the passing of the rules of the institution.

This society, as doubtless you are aware, has only recently come into existence. Its design, as detailed in the prospectus, is the discussion and publication of all questions of general professional interest; with a view to the promotion of naval and military art, science and literature, and to get access to such experience of officers as, for want of some convenient channel of communication, has hitherto been lost. In order fully to carry out this object, a journal is to be published in connection with the institution, to which members and others will be invited to contribute.

The meeting was numerously attended and was presided over by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

His Lordship, in opening the business of the evening, addressed the committee as following :—

"Gentlemen,—The establishment of this institution supplies a want which has been very much felt in India. I heartily congratulate Colonel MacGregor on the success which has so far attended his very spirited and praiseworthy effort to effect an object that will afford occupation and encouragement to many of our brother officers and members of the services and community, information to others, and will tend greatly to the benefit of the services at large, and through them, to the Government which they serve and maintain.

"It has not been from lack of materials that such an institution has not heretofore obtained a permanent existence. I believe there is no service in the world which contains more talent, or more varied opportunities of gaining knowledge and experience than that of Her Majesty's armies in India. The officers of Her Majesty's British regiments bring contributions from every clime and country that is under the rule of Great Britain. In India, men isolated and severed from the means and appliances of the stored knowledge of Europe, have opened for themselves new trains of thought, have invented ways of attaining the objects and results which they desired, and have gained mental power and originality in the exercise.

"We have representatives of the service in every kind of administration and employment. In the telegraph, railways, and political employ; in education; in dealing with every variety of wild tribes; in every clime and country. We have sent one officer to Europe to put the mint in order, and another to administer the engineering departments of Her Majesty's Dockyards, and we have also sent some good Governors of Colonies out of India. It is impossible that service so employed should fail in an abundant supply of facts, knowledge, and experience, which may be usefully recorded and preserved in the pages of this journals. Efforts have been made from time to time to effect this desirable object, but the distances, the slow postal communication, and the extension of our possessions and stations as we advanced over the continent of India have been against it.

"The valuable journal, called the *Military Repository*, edited by a Major Parlby, had, many years ago, short existence, but it showed how a subaltern of artillery at Dum-Dum invented a rival to the Congreve Rocket, and how a Colonel Pearse, of the Bengal Artillery, marched a field force though the hostile states of the then little known continent of Invia to assist Sir Eyre Coote in the Deccan. I hope that some opportunity may be found of recovering that journal for the Library of this institute.

"The Calcutta Review, though mainly occupied with miscellaneous and general subjects, has given us valuable articles on the army, some from the pen of Sir Henry Lawrence, who sympathised with the spirit of prophecy of the coming storm, of which he was one of the noblest victims. The professional paper on Indian Engineering published at Roorkee is admirably conducted by Colonel Medley, but is occupied with engineering subjects. We require a journal devoted more especially to the discussion of, and mutual instruction in, the tactics and strategy of the warfare of the day. We are now arrived at a period of great changes in the art of war, and we require every information that can assist us in meeting the demands of the time. Independent of, and separate from, that consideration, we have the change in the constitution of the army, in accordance with the advance of the class of people from whom it springs, and we require to modulate our administration of that material to keep pace with the civilization of the day. The youngest officer in the army has an important trust in the training of the men entrusted to his care, who may be greatly affected for good or ill by the teaching and example that he may give them. Still more the senior officers have a greater and more important trust in the instruction and education of the officers junior to them.

"Many a valuable lesson in these duties may be learnt from the journal of a well-conducted institution such as we hope that this may be. Much valuable information may be preserved in its pages which now passes away with the daily press, and there are very few subjects which will not be benefited by temperate and well-regulated discussion.

"In the subordinate ranks of the army there is an amount of ability and acquirements which would surprise those who have never sought it, and I am very glad to learn from the proposals which have been put forward, that it is intended to admit non-commissioned officers and soldiers to contribute to the journal, and to attend the lectures of the institution.

"It is to be regretted that circumstances do not admit of a more central place for the meetings of the institution, but while perhaps there may be some objections to Simla, there were few places where a large number of officers are brought together.

"It will, I hope, be quite practicable to hold meetings of the institution wherever a large assemblage of officers may take place, either at the Presidency or at camps of exercise. I trust that the pages of the journal will be ever kept free from all party or sectional bias, and that officers and soldiers will freely use there for the discussion of subjects in which they believe they can give useful information.

"With my very best wishes for the success of the institute, and my obligations as head of the Army to Colonel Macgregor for the praiseworthy efforts he has made to establish the institution, I commend it to the support of the army of India."

The election of a council and secretary was then proceeded with, after which the rules of the institution were considered, and, with some few amendments, passed by the committee.

At the close of the proceedings a vote of thanks was passed to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief by Major General Norman for the admirable way in which his Lordship conducted the business of the committee. Her Felix Von Goldstein, with his accustomed liberality, placed his rooms at the disposal of the meeting, and received the thanks of His Excellency the President on his departure.—*Englishman.*

THE FEMALE PERSONATORS.

(*Madras Times*, May 24.)

WE regret to learn that there is one person at least in Madras who is desirous of gaining for himself a notoriety similar to that which Messrs. Park and Boulton not long ago earned in England by their exploits. It would appear that on the evening of Saturday last quite a sensation was caused by the appearance at the Park, of a person about whose sex, notwithstanding the garb worn by the individual, several doubts were expressed. On the following night, however, we are credibly informed that a young gentleman, who ought to know better, entered a public lodging house in Black Town in the disguise of a fashionable lady, and indulged in most indecent language to the disgust of the lodgers at the place. We think that if this person, whose name and address are well known, does not at once give up the discreditable game to which he seems to have taken a fancy, he is likely ere long to find himself in the rather awkward position of a defendant before one of the police courts of this city.

INDIA CIVIL SERVICE.

THE following are the successful candidates at the recent open competition for the Civil Service of India, provided they pass a medical examination, to be held in London :—

Name.	Total No. of Marks.	Name.	Total No. of Marks.
Barry, William Russell ...	1989	Winchester, Charles Blake	1319
Cochrane, James Church...	1688	Allen, David Bird.....	1303
Birks, Arthur Rawson....	1610	Rowan, Alexander	1288
Fanshawe, Herbert Charles	1560	Godfrey, George	1281
Bainbridge, Angelo Coutts	1553	Mantely, George Eldon ...	1237
Fox, Francis William....	1538	Benson, Ralph Sillery	12 8
Gupta, Krishna Govinda...	1486	Hare, Lancelot	1282
Anderson, Henry Aikin ...	1436	Mackie, Andrew Wallace.	1264
Copleston, Fred. Sclwyn...	1402	Wynne, Sydenham Henry	1253
Laurie, Lewis Kossuth ...	1376	Grierson, George Abraham	1252
Scott, it ss	1370	Tobin, Henry Murray	1241
Wyer, Thomas Rowland...	1369	Jones, Samuel Simpson....	1242
Berry, Frederick Charles...	1364	Paterson, Alexander	1242
Henry, Edward Richard...	1347	Lee John Theodore	1238
Bradbury, Henry Buckley.	1338	Kisch, Hermann Mechael.	1231
Obbard Robert	1335	Risley, Herbert Hope	1208
Giles, Frank.....	1331	Spencer, Egerton Edward.	1206
Cowgbare, Henry Crawford Arthur.....	1329		

THE young Duke of Genoa has (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) just completed his course at Harrow, and has returned to Italy to prepare himself for entering the Italian navy. The King of Italy has conferred on Mr. Matthew Arnold, in whose family the Duke lived while he was in England, the Order of Commander of the Crown of Italy. The same Order has been conferred on *Dr.* Butler, the head master of Harrow School.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Overland Mail*, May 5.)

THE Sixpenny Income-Tax Budget is most unpopular. The Cabinet have, however, secured majorities in two party votes.

Mr. W. H. Smith's motion—that it is inexpedient that the income tax should be increased to the extent contemplated—was negatived by 335 to 250; majority, 85.

Mr. Torrens' resolution for a fivepenny income-tax was rejected by 294 to 248; majority, 46.

The divisions have been preceded by lively debates. The Government are ridiculed for abandoning their first Budget.

Ministers have been defeated by 197 votes to 96 on a resolution for the preservation of Epping Forest.

Mr. Jacob Bright's Female Suffrage Bill has been thrown out by 220 votes to 151.

The probable course of the Government in regard to the Licensing Bill is doubtful. The Bill cannot be carried in its present shape.

Mr. Seely's proposal for a penny post between England and America was modified, on a promise by the Government that inquiries shall be made as to its working.

The attack on Paris has yet to be made. Fort Issy has been evacuated by the insurgents. General Clusseret, the War Minister, has been removed under arrest. General Rossel succeeds him.

The London International Exhibition was opened by the Prince of Wales on May 1. The day was fine, and the attendance large.

A grand concert was given in the Royal Albert Hall, adjoining the Exhibition galleries.

The Exhibition has been thinly attended since the opening day, the charge for admission being ten shillings. As an Art Exhibition it is praised most highly.

The banquet of the

the German from the Frenchman are possessed by the Alsatians in a high degree, so that the population of these districts, in ability and love of order, I may say without boastfulness, have formed a kind of aristocracy in France. They were more capable in office, more trustworthy in service; they were the substitutes in the army, the gendarmes, the officials; in the service of the State the proportion of inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine was far in excess of the population; it was the million and a half of Germans who practically exemplified the characteristic superiority of the German among a people who have other superiorities, but not these; they had by their qualities acquired a preferential position which made them forget much legal injustice. It is a peculiarity of the German character that each race asserts for itself a certain kind of superiority, especially over its nearest neighbour. Behind the Alsatian and Lorrainer, so long as he remained French, was Paris with its glory and France with its uniform greatness; he met his German countrymen with a feeling "Paris is mine," and found therein a source of "particularistic" superiority. I do not go back to the ulterior reason, that everybody is more easily assimilated in a wide political system which gives full play to his capabilities, than in a nation which, although related by speech, is distracted as this side of the Rhine seemed to be to an Alsatian. The fact is, that this aversion is there, and it is our duty to overcome it with patience. It seems to me that we have many means of doing so. We Germans have, on the whole, the habit of ruling more benevolently —sometimes, it is true, more clumsily, but still, in the long run, more benevolently and more humanely—than French statesmen. This is an advantage of the German way of doing things which will soon come home to the German heart of the Alsatian, and will be acknowledged there. We are, moreover, in a position to give the inhabitants a much higher degree of communal and individual freedom than French systems and traditions permit. (*Apropos*, more or less, to this point of his subject, the Reichs kanzler indulged in some observations on the state of affairs in France, during which he took occasion to say that the *vexata de justice*, who form the main army of disorder, are supported by a number of the advocates of a European International Republic.) The numbers—proceeded the Chancellor—of foreigners who take part in the movement have been mentioned to me, but I only recollect that nearly eight thousand Englishmen are now in Paris with the object of realising their designs. I take it for granted that these are chiefly Irish Fenians who are described as Englishmen. I am convinced that in the matter of self-government we can give to the population of Alsace, without injury to the Empire, much freer play, to be gradually so enlarged as to approach the ideal that each individual may possess such a degree of freedom as is consistent with the order of the State. To obtain this object I hold to be the problem of sensible statecraft; and it is much more easily obtained under the German arrangements to which we are accustomed, than it could possibly be under the centralistic Constitution of France. I believe, therefore, that German patience and good-will will succeed in winning over our countrymen perhaps sooner than is expected. But there will always be individuals who have taken root in France, who are too old to tear themselves away, or whose material interests are bound up with France, and who can have no compensation from us for the tearing of the bonds which have bound them. We cannot, therefore, flatter ourselves that it will soon be in Alsace as it is in Thuringia, in reference to German susceptibilities; but we need not, therefore, despair to behold in our time the achievement of our object, if we survive the average limit of life accorded to man. How this problem is to be approached is the question which now comes before you; but not in a decisive manner, or in a way to pledge the future. In these discussions I beg you not to take the stand point of legislating for eternity. You cannot form a fixed idea of the shape that the future, after several years, will assume. To my thinking no human foresight can see thus far. The circumstances are abnormal—they could not be otherwise—and they are not only abnormal in the way in which we have won Alsace, they are also abnormal in the character of the winner—a Confederation consisting of Sovereign princes and free towns, making a conquest which, for the sake of its own protection, it must keep, which therefore comes to be a common property. Such a Confederation is a very rare phenomenon in history; and, if we except some undertakings of the Swiss Cantons, I believe that in history scarcely anything similar can be found. I also believe that in this abnormal situation and this abnormal problem, it behoves us to regard the warning not to overvalue the prescience of the most sharpsighted politician. So far as I am concerned, I do not feel myself in a position to say with certainty what the situation of Alsace and Lorraine will be in three years. To calculate that, it would be necessary to read the future. It depends upon conditions the development of which is not in our power, and cannot be ruled by us. All that we lay before you is an attempt to find the right beginning of a way for the end of which we ourselves need to be instructed by the experiences that we shall make; and for this reason I would beg of you to walk in the same practical way in which the Governments have proceeded to accept the position of affairs as it is, and not as we wish it to be. When we have nothing better to put in the place of something that does not thoroughly please us, it is my conviction that we do more wisely to leave the course of events to exercise its natural influence, and to accept the situation as we find it. The united Governments have won Alsace and Lorraine in a common and allied enterprise. The common management is something which, according to our requirements, and according to the wants of those interested in Alsace and Lorraine, may be modified; but I would beg of you to refrain, with the united Governments, from passing a judgment on the shape which may be ultimately assumed. If you have more courage to prejudge the future than we have had, we will meet you willingly; for we can only prosecute our work in common, and the solicitude with which I make known the conviction of the Governments proves our willingness to be informed. I am sure that you will work with us, with German patience and German love, for the welfare of our new countrymen.

VIVISECTION IN ENGLAND.

It is to be feared that frogs are too sensitive for their own happiness. In the *Lancet* of last week is a report of a lecture on experimental physiology by William Rutherford, M.D., F.R.S.E., during the delivery of which he exhibited certain interesting experiments. "Observe this frog," said the lecturer; "it is regarding our manœuvres with a somewhat lively air. Now and then it gives a jump. What the precise object of its leaps may be I dare not pretend to say; but probably it regards us with some apprehension, and desires to escape." The frog had some slight reason for apprehension, for the lecturer proceeded:—"I touch one of its toes, and you see it resents the molestation in a very decided manner. Why does it so struggle to get away when I pinch its toes? Doubtless you will say because it feels the pinch and would rather not have it repeated. I now behead the animal with the aid of a sharp chisel. . . . The headless trunk lies as though it were dead. The spinal cord seems to be suffering from shock. Probably, however, it will soon recover from this. . . . Observe that the animal has now spontaneously drawn up its legs and arms, and it is sitting with its neck erect just as if it had not lost its head at all. I pinch its toes, and you see the leg is at once thrust out as if to spurn away the offending instrument. Does it still feel, and is the motion still the result of the volition?" That the frog did feel there appears to be no doubt, for Mr. Rutherford related that, having once decapitated a frog, the animal suddenly bounded from the table. He then returned to the animal immediately under observation, pinched its foot again, the frog again "resenting the stimulation." He then thrust a needle down the spinal cord. "The limbs are now flaccid. . . . We may wait as long as we please, but a pinch of the toes will never again cause the limbs of this animal to move." This frog being done for, the lecturer continued:—"I take another frog. In this case I open the cranium and remove the brain and medulla oblongata. . . . I thrust a pin through the nose and hang the animal thereby to a support so that it can move its pendent legs without any difficulty. . . . I gently pinch the toes. . . . The leg of the same side is pulled up. . . . I pinch the same toes more severely. . . . Both legs are thrown into motion." Having thus clearly proved that the wretched animal could suffer acutely, Mr. Rutherford observed:—"The cutaneous nerves of the frog are extremely sensitive to acids; so I put a drop of acetic acid on the outside of one knee. This, you see, gives rise to most violent movements both of arms and legs, and notice particularly that the animal is using the tongue of the leg on the same side for the purpose of rubbing the irritated spot. . . . I dip the whole animal into water in order to wash away the acid, and now it is all at rest again. I put a drop of acid on the skin over the lumber region of the spine. . . . Both feet are instantly raised to the irritated spot. The animal is able to localize the seat of irritation. . . . I wash the acid from the back, and I amputate one of the feet at the ankle. . . . I apply a drop of acid over the knee of the footless leg. . . . Again the animal turns the leg towards the knee as if to reach the irritated spot with the toes; these, however, are not now available. But watch the other foot. The foot of the other leg is now being used to rub away the acid. The animal, finding that the object is not accomplished with the foot of the same side, uses the other one." These experiments clearly demonstrate that frogs, with or without heads, are not only very sensitive, but very intelligent animals, and under these circumstances it might be as well not to torture them more often than can be helped. It is not very long ago that we remonstrated against the practice pursued in France of dissecting live horses; yet it would be difficult to prove that it is more cruel to cut up a live horse than a live frog, especially as the latter is evidently sensitive in no ordinary degree.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

PEDESTRIAN FEAT BY A WOMAN.—On Wednesday evening a Mulatto woman, named Madame Angelo, terminated the feat of walking 1000 miles in 1000 hours, on the bowling-green connected with the Saracen's Head Inn, Tyshing.—*Worcester Journal.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" states, "Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa, and Soluble Chocolate. Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London. Export Cikory Mills, Bungay, Belgium.

OPENING OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

SOME time before the hour of noon (May 1) which was appointed for the commencement of the ceremony, visitors began to take up advantageous positions, not only in the Conservatory—turned for the nonce into a hall of state—but in the picture galleries, through which it was known that the procession would pass. But a brief time was given to the inspection of works of art, though the assemblage both of English and foreign paintings is on the whole admirable. Many old friends, not less welcome than the new, are to be seen at leisure in these galleries, the top-lighting of which is irreproachable, and a decided feather in the cap of the engineer-architect. The "Godiva" of M. Van Lerius, in the Belgian collection, is, like Mr. Tennyson's poem, quite a new reading of the subject. Will that subject ever cease to be familiar and yet sacred? The Brussels Director of Fine Arts has given us the figure of Earl Leofric's noble-hearted countess as she is emerging from the folds of a curtain that partly conceals her nudeform. The shrinking limbs are almost as expressive as the face—a face once beheld never forgotten. You see how very unused to sternness are the gentle features; yet they are tragically stern, and knit up in a determination as fierce as though the deed to be done were murder, and not mercy. Critics will, perhaps with justice, say that the almost perfect flesh tints in this great work are to some small extent injured by the pearly whiteness of the high lights; but we may well condone so small a defect, if defect it be, for the truthful tenderness of the painted legend. In another room, the "sensational" painter Regnault treats the morbid—and who of us all are not morbid in our tastes at times?—to a horribly real presentment of an execution in a Moorish palace. Ladies covered their eyes when first coming on this banquet of blood; then stole a glance at it shudderingly, then looked again, and anon calmly surveyed the dexterously repulsive details through their eyeglasses. The famous picture of Marie Antoinette, by the great Paul Delaroche, has been lent by Mr. Thomas Lucas, to whom and to his brother Charles many enrichments of the exhibition are due. But we must take another day, and a quieter opportunity, for the examination of the east and west galleries of paintings, as well as of the whole exhibition. Theoretically, it is limited as to the classification of its objects; but in reality it seems to cover a wonderful range of nature as well as art; for the Horticultural Society casts into the scale a notable contribution of highly cultivated growths; and the arcades are filled with a permanent exhibition of plants and flowers, to which Mr. John Wills, of the Royal Exotic Nursery, hard by the Society's grounds, has lent considerable aid. His revolving stands of plants are a novelty which, unlike some novelties, may be commended on the score of use, convenience, and optical effect. By turning a whole group of plants, just as groups of statuary are sometimes turned, you can give all sides their alternate share of light, can water them more easily than by reaching over, and can get any view of them you please. Mr. Wills supplied the bouquet of choice flowers which the Bishop of Winchester was to have presented to the Princess Christian yesterday; but unfortunately her Royal Highness was prevented by a cold from coming to the ceremonial, and the mass of delicate fragrance, composed of pink rosebuds, phælonopsis amabilis, and other blooms of the subdued and almost neutral tints which are now, florally speaking, in fashion, remained unappropriated on the dais. The Bishop himself, and not the Princess, had been given up, as a certain absentee: for it was known that he had been too unwell to preach on Sunday; yet there he was, on the Monday, with a dainty yellow rose in his button-hole, as gracefully sociably a bishop as ever chatted among the fair.

The floor of the Conservatory, between the raised stage and the tesselated stone platform on which the military band plays on Saturday afternoons, was spread with rich carpets of Oriental design, the space thus covered being lined on either side by a row of Beefeaters. Some very gorgeous costumes gave a dazzling brilliancy to this part of the picture before it received the complement of effect in the arrival of the Royal procession. Ambassadors from all countries, Princes of distant and little known States, distinguished strangers—visitors, in short, of all complexions and modes of attire, gathered hereabout, as if to be gazed upon and wondered at. The jewelled orders on the breasts of this goodly company might have sot that interesting and interested couple, the Torpeys, on a fresh train of conveyancing, could they have looked on from the gallery as from an opposite window. The constellations which covered some of those manly bosoms would need all the knowledge possessed by the Astronomer Royal to proclaim their significance to an admiring world. The stars borne by one great personage between his collar and his belt were as countless as the Milky Way. It was among such wondrous beings as these that the Bishop of Winchester flitted noiselessly about, a benignant contrast to the stalking military "swells," whose sabres clanked on the stone stairs and broad stone landing. Here, too, were gathered many people whom the world wots of: Sir Julius Benedict and Mr. Arthur Sullivan, both in levee dress, of course. This, by the bye, and the uniform of the Royal Engineers, made up the chief mass of costume in the fore-ground. Lord Elcho, in the sad grey of his corps of Volunteers, the London Scottish; Mr. Scudamore, Lord Houghton, Mr. Bodkin, Lord Henry Lennox, and very many more persons of note, were there, observing and observed. An Indian lady, communicating with the one inside the Conservatory, overlooked the grounds; and here for a time stood the Secretary of State for the Home Department, several members of the Privy Council, and Mr. Disraeli. An awning inside veiled but imperfectly the heat of the sun; but even the furred Mayors and municipal officers waited contentedly and patiently for what was to come. There may have been 3,000 persons seated within hearing if not within sight of the ceremony; and perhaps there were in all some 5,000 about the buildings. Soon after twelve o'clock, the band of the Royal Horse Guards, stationed on the landing at the base of the double staircase, struck up "God Save the Queen;" and almost immediately afterwards the head of the procession was seen descending the west flight of stairs from the Albert Hall. The Prince of Wales, in his general's uniform, and wearing full orders, had on his arm the Countess of Flanders. They were followed by the Count of Flanders, with the Princess Mary of Cambridge on his arm. Next came the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Christian, both in scarlet uniforms; then the Prince of Teck, Prince John of Glucksburg, the Duchess of Sutherland, and the ladies in waiting. The strains of the band now blended the National Anthem with those of the "Hymn to the Emperor," to which tune a version of the 148th Psalm was sung by a choir with the band augmented by trumpets and shawms as an accompaniment. The audience heartily joined at the second verse to the words:

> Praise the Lord, for He is glorious;
> Never shall His promise fail!
> He hath made His saints victorious,
> Sin and death shall not prevail.

The next half-hour was occupied in making presentations to the Prince of Wales.

We subjoin the official list of these formalities:—

By his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.: The Inspector-General of Fortifications, the Deputy Adjutant General of the Royal Engineers, and the Officers of the Royal Engineers, &c., assisting in the Exhibition.

By his Royal Highness the Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G.: The Officers of the Exhibition Staff and Members of the Committees engaged in the Fine Arts Division.

By his Serene Highness the Prince of Teck, G.C.B.: The Officers of the Exhibition Staff, and Members of Committee engaged in the Industrial Division.

By the Earl Granville, K.G., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: The Foreign Commissioners of the Exhibition, accredited through the Foreign Office.

By Lord Henry Gordon Lennox, M.P., Chairman of the Council of the Society of Arts: The Council of the Society of Arts.

By the Bishop of Winchester: The Council of the Royal Horticultural Society.

By Lord Houghton: The Official Reporters for the Exhibition.

By the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, Secretary of State for the Home Department: The High Sheriffs of Counties of the United Kingdom; The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Recorder of the City of London, and the Municipal Authorities of the United Kingdom, who had accepted the invitation of her Majesty's Commissioners.

By the Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, President of the Board of Trade: The Chairmen of the Chambers of Commerce, who had accepted the invitation of the Commissioners.

By the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London: The City Companies.

These presentations having been made, the Secretary of her Majesty's Commissioners handed their report to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, by whom it was presented to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who received it on the part of her Majesty. The most important passage in this document is the following:—

5. In settling the principles for placing the objects in the Exhibition of 1851, it was the strong wish of the Prince Consort that the arrangement should be by classes and not by nationalities—a wish which it was impossible to realise in such a novel and vast undertaking; but her Majesty's commissioners feel satisfaction in having in the present year, in great measure, carried out the wishes of the great founder of International Exhibitions; and in future years they intend to carry the principle into effect without exceptions. By this means greater scope will be given to the public for the actual comparison of the works of different countries, and the educational and practical value of such displays will be much increased.

6. Guided by these ideas, her Majesty's Commissioners arrived at the following conclusions, and have endeavoured to give effect to them in the present Exhibition.

a. To confine the Exhibition of each year to two or three industries only, but to admit every year works of fine art, scientific invention, and horticulture

b. To admit such objects only as might be selected as worthy of exhibition by a competent committee of selection.

c. To group these objects by classes and not by nationalities. In the case of fine arts, certain slight modifications of the rule have, for this year only, as already intimated, been admitted.

d. To save to exhibitors, so far as possible, the cost and trouble of exhibiting, by providing for them glass cases, stands, steam power, and other appliances for the proper exhibition of their objects; and also by employing agents who will answer inquiries respecting the objects, and generally watch over the interests of the exhibitors.

As soon as the address had been handed in and "taken as read," the Prince of Wales stepped forward, and said, in a voice distinctly heard throughout the glass building, "On behalf of her Majesty the Queen, I declare this International Exhibition now open." Two trumpeters standing in the balcony above, facing the Throne, gave a long flourish on their silver instruments; and this most Royal of sounds was followed by the booming of cannon. The band struck up the National Anthem once again, and the procession retraced its steps so far as the top of the stone staircase, when turning east ward, it entered the passage leading to the picture galleries on that side. But there was a hitch, not the only one in the day's arrangements, at the glass door which encloses the conservatory on this upper floor. An "ugly rush" had been made to get near the Royal party, who were for some minutes quite hemmed in; and, after they and part of their proper following had managed to get through the folding doors, these were closed by the police, and numbers of diplomatic people, whose very uniforms might have vouched for their right of passage, were kept standing longer than was pleasant. Each time the doors were opened to admit a few, the wrong few were admitted, and a scene of great disorder ensued. There is little room for doubt that the whole blame of this bungling affair belongs to the police. The officials of the Exhibition principally charged with the direction of the day's business appeared to have laid their plans remarkably well; and it can hardly be assumed that Mr. Wentworth Cole, Mr. Townshend, or Mr. Trendall, each of whom in his respective department showed the utmost painstaking as well as courtesy, could have countenanced so violent a blunder. It came all right in the end, no doubt; only the end was too slow in coming. About this time there was also a run for luncheon, and a consequent discovery that the space allotted for refreshment was about half, or less than half, as much as was needed. So far as one could well perceive, there was plenty of everything, if anything could but have been got at. The preparations made by Messrs. Spiers and Pond, the refreshment contractors, were of the same class for which they are well reputed elsewhere; and, in addition to their usual dinner rooms and buffets, they have provided the novelty of a German beer bar, served by damsels in their national costume. The Royal party took half an hour in making the tour of the Exhibition, and then left the building on their return to Buckingham Palace, in the order of their coming. The spectators about the place were even more hearty in the recognition of the Prince of Wales, the Prince and Princess of Teck, and the Duke of Cambridge on their departure than on their arrival, a running fire of cheers accompanying the Royal carriages all the way on their return.

The idea of an international display of musical art, in conjunction with an International Exhibition, is not new. It will be remembered that at the opening of the "World's Fair" nine years ago, several compositions more or less representative of the nationality of their respective authors were performed. Then, however, music was treated simply as what it has been from time immemorial—the adjunct of pageantry and an element of effect. Yesterday it was made much of for its own sake; for it entered, as a matter of course, into the State ceremonial. Without music, indeed, no ceremonial would be complete; but the International Concert occupied a separate place as a thing of value *per se*. The new arrangement, looked at in connection with the prominence given to music by the general plan of the Exhibition, implies a marked advance in that esteem for the art which must lie at the root of every effort towards its diffusion and culture. From another point of view, a comparison between 1862 and 1871 may appear hardly so satisfactory. The Exhibition music of the first-named year was contributed by the composer of "Regoletto" and "Il Trovatore," for Italy; by the composer of "Masaniello" and "Fra Diavolo," for France; by the composer of "Les Huguenots" and "Dinorah," for Germany; and, for England, by a man who to-day stands first in honour, as first in fame, among British musicians, Verdi, Auber, Meyerbeer, Bennett—in truth, a goodly quartet—would, but for the rejection of Verdi's cantata, have represented the genius and dignity of music at the great congress nine years ago. Three of the four still live, but Verdi seems bent upon the enjoyment of his *otium cum dignitate*, and for other reasons could hardly have been asked to champion his country; Auber is nearly a decade older, which means a good deal to a man past fourscore; and Sir Sterndale Bennett devotes himself almost entirely to the work of musical education. Under these circumstances it became necessary to look out for fresh representatives of the leading European nations, and the result was manifest yesterday. Chevalier Pinsuti took the place of Verdi; instead of Auber we had M. Gounod; instead of Meyerbeer, Dr Ferdinand Hiller; and instead of the Principal of our Royal Academy of Music, there came forward one of its Professors, in the person of Mr. Arthur Sullivan. We are by no means disposed to quarrel with the selection of either champion. The Italy of our day produces so few creative musicians, that Chevalier Pinsuti may represent her as well as any other. After Auber, M. Gounod is decidedly the foremost French composer. Germany can show no more eminent master of his art than Dr. Hiller; and we English have long been taught to regard Mr. Sullivan as the man destined to vindicate our national musical character. Still—but comparisons are odious, and regrets are useless.

The interest felt in the musical proceedings by the crowd who had "assisted" at the State ceremonial was apparent as, towards three o'clock, the Albert Hall became thickly dotted over with ladies and gentlemen; all the former, and the official section of the latter, helping to enliven by their gay attire the somewhat cold aspect of the vast interior. At no time was the place nearly full, but the audience was large enough to be imposing, and to ward off the uncomfortable feeling always excited by a "beggarly account of empty" benches. Sir Michael Costa, to whom the general direction of the concert was given, is noted for punctuality; and, as usual, he took his place in good time, amid considerable applause. It is hardly necessary to mention that he was faced by an adequate band and chorus. About 1,000 performers obeyed the conductor's baton; and as all were recruited from the active or reserve forces of the Sacred Harmonic Society, respectable efficiency was beforehand assured. A performance of the overture to "Der Freyschütz" preceded the international music, and attested the power of a magnificent orchestra. Weber's favourite prelude has rarely been played with greater power or brilliancy, and we can only attribute its cold reception to the inevitable loss of effect which music sustains when heard through, so to speak, the fog of numberless reverberations. The overture finished, Sir Michael Costa retired, and the representative of Italy took his place.

We shall have to observe in the course of these remarks that each composer—whether designedly or by accident matters little—invested his work with a national and appropriate significance. Chevalier Pinsuti seems to have recognised the fact that his country—the cradle and nursery of art, the birthplace of every kind and grade of composer, from Palestrina to Petrella—has become, apart from opera, musically barren. At all events he undertook to produce a "Chorale," and he has achieved music with nothing distinctively Italian about it. The Chevalier would have written in much the same style, we fancy, had he engaged to supply Mr. Leslie's choir with one of those unaccompanied pieces which they sing so well. We hardly know how to describe his "Chorale." It is like a German part-song, but it is also like an English glee, and the mixture is not of a character to excite more than the slight enthusiasm of its first reception. That Chevalier Pinsuti *could* have done better there can be no difficulty in believing; that he *should* have done better, under the inspiration of Lord Houghton's beautiful verses, is certain. We give those verses in full to show how fortunate the Italian musician was in his English poet.

> O people of this favoured land,
> Wit-in this peaceful orbit met,
> We strike the chords with trembling hand,
> The voice within us falters yet:
> While on this point of time we stand,
> Shall we remember or forget?
>
> We must remember those good days
> When first we bid the nations fill
> The fairy Halls we dare to raise,
> By genius wed to car- eal will,—
> And all was pleasure, power, and praise,
> The fair reward of toil and skill.
>
> So let this happy memory veil
> From present thoughts the later woe—
> Now that the blood-red clouds grow pale,
> Now that no more the trumpets blow—
> No more beneath their fiery hail
> Children in terror come and go.
>
> Be this a Feast of Hope! the flowers
> Of Spring the waste of War repair—
> The quiet work of happier hours
> Dispels the load of human care:
> For Industry and Art are Powers
> That know or heed and may repair.

The true lyric ring in this effusion makes it all the more regrettable that the composer did not rise to the height of its argument. As already intimated, Chevalier Pinsuti conducted his own work, and had reason for gratification with the manner of its rendering by the large and wholly unaccompanied chorus.

Next came the turn of M. Gounod and France. Poor France! once the Circe, now the Niobe of nations, how should she enter the arena but clothed in sackcloth, ashes upon her head, and words of woe upon her tongue? Other appearance was impossible, wreathed smiles and joyous gaiety being laid aside till the dawning of a brighter day. We might well have forgiven France if, like the captives of Israel "by the waters of Babylon," she had hung up her harp and refused to take it down. But, gracious even in misfortune, the unhappy country sent her representative to bewail her fate in the touching words of Jeremiah's lamentations over the doom of Jerusalem, and with special reference to that proud city of which it might be said, as was written of ancient Thebes—

> Ruin lords it o'er the walls,
> And the Furies howl around
> Notes of shrill, soul-piercing sound.

Assuredly M. Gounod chose a subject most appropriate to the condition of his native land, and best adapted to call forth general sympathy. At first sight, it is true, the representation of Paris by Jerusalem seems inappropriate; but the parallel between the two cities is sufficiently close to justify the French composer in taking the words of his "motet" from the prophet's lamentations. He has adopted the Latin version of the sacred text, and arranged the chosen passages—mostly from Chap. I.—with a due regard both to logical sequence and cumulative effect. Starting with the exclamation "Quomodo sedet sola civitas plena populo!" he adopts the contrast between the present and former state of Jerusalem, ending his first division with the bitter cry, "Omnes amici ejus spreverunt eam, et facti sunt ei inimici." A solo for soprano with chorus then takes up the passage beginning "Vise Sion lugent;" after which the same voice, still relieved by occasional choral phrases, addresses a passionate remonstrance to all "qui transitis per viam." "Attendite" it pleads, and the full orchestra echoes the strain "et videte si est dolor sicut dolor meus." But, as though despairing of help from man, the prayer "Vide, Domine, afflictionem meam" immediately follows, and the whole concludes with an earnest exhortation to that which must precede a hope of better days for the afflicted city. "Jerusalem!" the solo voice goes on, still accompanied by the assenting chorus, "Converte ad Dominum Deum tuum." In setting this well-arranged subject to music, M. Gounod has evidently written from the heart, if the heart be the seat of power. At the outset he arrests attention and excites expectation, nor is the advantage thus gained once lost. In general style the music resembles much of a sacred character recently put forth by M. Gounod—that is to say, it depends less upon melodic beauty or contrapuntal skill than upon orchestral and harmonic colour. In the use of the latter elements of effect, the French composer has given abundant proofs of extraordinary ability; and it was fortunate that the theme of his motett allowed their employment in preference to any other. The result is a series of movements marked in some places, unquestionably, by treatment not strictly regular, yet so profoundly suggestive that one is content to forego contrapuntal and melodic effect as grief, remonstrance, and entreaty are successively shown in the vivid colours of truth. The brief orchestral introduction (in E minor), with its wailing horn notes, and restless passages for "strings," bodes forth the character of the entire first chorus, which, a brief passage of "imitation" excepted, is a sequence of ponderous full harmonies—"a great and bitter cry." The solo "Vise Sion lugent" (in A minor) is studiously simple, but, on that account, perhaps, all the more effective. Towards the close M. Gounod manages to combine intensity of expression with simplicity of style; but the close itself is a well-considered reaction from this. The voice, as though weary of crying, gradually subsides, and a solemn plagal cadence ends the *cantilene* upon the dominant of its key. The address, "O vos omnes, qui transitis," &c., is declaimed by the chorus in broad harmonic passages (key C major), interspersed with expressive phrases for the unaccompanied solo; but before the close the horns give as signal note on the original tonic, which is taken up by another and another among the "brass," till the whole swells into a passionate outburst, suggestive of Rossini's well-known "inflammatus." Here, again, M. Gounod piles up his harmonies with a daring yet steady hand; and once more the very crudities which are noticeable seem artfully adapted to heighten the general effect. After this a needed contrast is supplied by the gentle phrases of the solo. "Jerusalem," with their charming accompaniment of "strings" and organ. But when the chorus enters, the old passion returns, and works up to a climax, made all the brighter by the use of the original tonic major, and by the more simple harmonies which serve to give a tinge of hope and confidence to the closing bars. M. Gounod significantly heads his motett with the word "Gallia," and we know not how he could more effectively have written up to the term than in the work just described. On coming forward in succession to Chevalier Pinsuti, the French composer was heartily cheered, and after a generally good performance the applause waxed so enthusiastic that he returned to his place and bowed acknowledgments. The soprano solo was sung by a distinguished French amateur, whose name, as it did not appear in the programme, we are scarcely at liberty to give. Enough that the lady sustained on the platform of Albert Hall a no mean reputation for artistic gifts and acquirements.

After the representative of France the Conquered came Dr. Ferdinand Hiller on the part of Germany the Victorious. As might be supposed, he brought with him no musical wailing and lamentation, but a grand triumphal march, full of life, vigour, and enthusiasm—such a march as might fitly play the legions of Emperor William through the festive streets of Berlin. This composition (key D major) opens with a brief introduction, leading to a chorale, for "brass" and "wood" in alternation. The stirring and well-marked phrases of the first subject are successively followed by a quasi-trio in A major, the resumed original theme, a second trio in B flat major, the first theme once more, and a coda. Throughout Dr. Hiller is mindful of contrast, and sometimes gets it by ingenious means; while his treatment of the orchestra, with a view to sustained interest and agreeable colouring, is that of a master. Not to enter upon criticism which words alone could hardly convey, we may state that Dr. Hiller has produced music fitly representative of the Fatherland, and worthy of one who has for so many years borne a famous name. The composer's reception was only less warm than that of M. Gounod; and he conducted his work with distinguished success. Too much praise can hardly be given to the orchestra for accomplishing an unfamiliar task in an admirable manner.

The representative of a country which gets its music, as it has obtained its language, from every available source—Mr. Arthur Sullivan—was consistent in going hundreds of miles out of England for the scene, subject, and style of his cantata, "On Shore and Sea." He might, it is true, have looked at home, and possibly have found some theme worthy of his music, and of such verses as those in which Mr. Tom Taylor describes the being, doing, and suffering of Italian coast-folk. But we shall not quarrel with him for taking another course. True art, even at an International Exhibition, where it is classified according to country, is cosmopolitan, and Mr. Sullivan has seized the occasion when we should most likely forget the fact to remind us of it.

The plot of Mr. Tom Taylor's libretto comprises the following incidents: Departure of a Genoese war fleet prayers of Il Marinajo and his comrades for friends left behind; return of a portion of the fleet; lamentation of La Speziua for her missing lover; Musaulman triumph over Christian captives; revolt and escape of the prisoners, and their happy restoration to home and love. The verses in which these events are described if not poetry, are above the average of effusions intended for music, and so far Mr. Sullivan had an advantage of no mean importance as an element of success. The work is throughout consistent on all points of local colour. A good deal of Italian grace and sentiment pervades the music of the Christians, and the orchestral figure which is prominent in the opening and closing choruses conveys an idea of verisimilitude even to those who are unable to give a reason for their impression of its truth. If we object to the Moorish music it is on the ground of excessive realism. No doubt Mr. Sullivan consulted adequate authorities before writing the "Morerque" and chorus at which his audience wondered yesterday; but he should have idealised somewhat, and toned down the barbaric stuff in hand. Neglecting this, he has taken up space only to excite a passing curiosity. But here, as elsewhere, in the cantata, Mr. Sullivan's unfailing skill demands admiration. How he can write graceful themes, how he can manage the orchestra with cunning hand, and how his resources in the way of legitimate effect are practically inexhaustible, the public do not need to be told. With these general remarks we shall dismiss the cantata for the present. As a work of abiding interest, it will soon be heard again, and be judged after longer acquaintance and upon better knowledge. That it made a very favourable impression yesterday was proved by continued applause; and we make no doubt that the audience felt perfectly satisfied with their English champion. Mr. Sullivan conducted admirably, and was loudly cheered both on entering and leaving the orchestra. The solos were well given by Madame Sherrington and Mr. Winn, the lady doing her part with special grace and effect; and generally, the composer had reason to be satisfied with his interpreters.

A performance of the overture to "Semiramide" and Sir Michael Costa's arrangement of the National Anthem brought the proceedings to a close. We should add, that the first violin was in the experienced hands of M. Sainton and that Mr. Coward used the large organ with skill and discretion.—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE RELIC TRADE.

(*Daily News*, May 5.)

A CURIOUS and interesting scandal has occurred in the religious world at Rome, to the infinite amusement and edification of the former subjects of the Pope. To speak with strict accuracy, however, the scandal is not a new one, but an old one revived and republished under circumstances more favourable to publicity than those of a few years since, when the Court of the Vatican was still under the protection of French Chassepots and cosmopolitan Zouaves. In that comparatively secure and prosperous era the Papal authorities, or possibly their French patrons and protectors, discovered a large and flourishing, though secret and illicit, manufacture which had its central establishment in the Eternal City, and agencies throughout the Catholic world. It was driving a magnificent trade on the soundest commercial principles; buying the raw material excessively cheap, and preparing it for the market by the simplest and most inexpensive of processes, without noise, or smoke, or chimneys, or furnaces, or steam engines, or skilled labour, or any considerable "plant." The principal raw material consisted of bones—bones of all sorts and sizes, from the "funny bone" of a man to the drumstick of a fowl. These bones were regularly sorted, prepared, and blessed, and then exported, mostly to South America, as relics of departed saints. It would seem that in the relic trade, as in some other trades, the supply is apt to stimulate the demand; at any rate the supply was practically inexhaustible. Whether the business was confined to bones, or extended to other objects of veneration, in accordance with the customary traditions of the Roman bagiology, does not appear; we can scarcely imagine that the familiar and favourite articles of devotion were omitted from the price list of these enterprising speculators. The firm seems to have been conducted by a considerable "Co.;" but the two leading partners and directors were a couple of Fathers belonging to one of the most eminent and powerful of the religious Orders, whose profits, we hasten to explain, were not of a gross material kind, but entirely spiritual and moral. For these excellent and disinterested priests, who had consecrated to the Church faculties and aptitudes that might have made them millionaires at Manchester or Marseilles, every devout worshipper of the saintly bones or the holy regs was a customer who assisted in making the souls, if not the fortunes, of the firm. However, the Papal or the French police found the firm out, and actually reported their transactions to the Pope. Pius the Ninth was scandalised, of course, but very wisely considered that the case must be hushed up. The Fathers of the firm were sent away to their respective countries, and nothing more was said or done about the Relic Manufactory at Rome.

Unfortunately, the depositions of the police authorities were not destroyed; and now that the Government of Rome has passed into the hands of laymen and sinners, these depositions have somehow or other come to light again, and have actually been published by a Liberal Roman contemporary, the *Capitole*. Nothing could be more welcome to the Roman population than this discovery, nothing more inopportune for the Papal party. All Italy, which is rapidly becoming the most incredulous and heterodox country in Europe, has burst into a roar of laughter at the account of those two Augurs of the famous Society, and their extensive and successful dealings in the canonised bone trade; at the folly of the Papal police in making such a discovery, and the still greater folly of not destroying the depositions [illegible] the value of the best authentic [illegible] reproduction of all such spiritual "securities" which cannot fail at present exposure. When the Republican [illegible] reigned at Rome in '49, the Protestant wor[illegible] and Italian Liberals particularly indulged in [illegible]tations of the discoveries which were likely to [illegible] the establishments and the archives of the Pap[illegible] especially in the chambers and "dungeons" o[illegible]quisition. On the whole, it must be confesse[illegible] expectations were disappointed. There w[illegible] exhibition, we believe, of what had been fo[illegible] premises of the Holy Office; but the Papal [illegible] to do them justice, have tolerably keen noses f[illegible] —have always good-naturedly asserted that th[illegible] of torture and other similar curiosities all[illegible] been found had been placed there by t[illegible] themselves. It may be so; the evidence on either side is wanting; and we are perfectly ready to give the benefit of the doubt to the Holy Office. Nor can it be doubted that while Garibaldi has given us a terrible picture of the atrocities of Papal Rome in his novel, the discoveries of the Republican Triumvirate of '49 in that direction were remarkable only for the meagreness of their results. Perhaps the present Liberal and lay régime will be more fruitful and instructive in its revelations. As Protestants of the most commercial country in the world, we cannot affect the right to be more censorious than Italian Catholics on the subject, if, indeed, we can afford to be equally severe; for unless the industry of one of our most enlightened manufacturing towns is shamefully calumniated, there have been instances of ships freighted from England for India and Africa with missionaries and Bibles in the cabin, and a cargo of idols in the hold. These excellent and devoted men were doubtless unaware that the ship was carrying the principle of "the enemy's goods under a neutral flag" into a domain where such toleration might be mistaken by the ignorant heathen for indifference or unbelief. But that peculiarly business-like and English way of transacting religious business might be quoted against us by the relic-manufacturers at Rome, if we pretended to charge them with a monopoly of pious frauds.

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